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(12) INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(19) World Intellectual Property Organization
International Bureau



(43) International Publication Date
4 October 2001 (04.10.2001)

PCT

(10) International Publication Number
WO 01/72254 A2

(51) International Patent Classification⁷: **A61F 13/56**

CARSTENS, Jerry, E.; 7451 Wetherington Drive, West Chester, OH 45069 (US).

(21) International Application Number: **PCT/US01/09939**

(22) International Filing Date: **28 March 2001 (28.03.2001)**

(74) Agents: **REED, T., David et al.**; The Procter & Gamble Company, 5299 Spring Grove Avenue, Cincinnati, OH 45217-1087 (US).

(25) Filing Language: **English**

(26) Publication Language: **English**

(30) Priority Data:
09/537,847 29 March 2000 (29.03.2000) **US**

(71) Applicant: **THE PROCTER & GAMBLE COMPANY**
[US/US]; One Procter & Gamble Plaza, Cincinnati, OH 45202 (US).

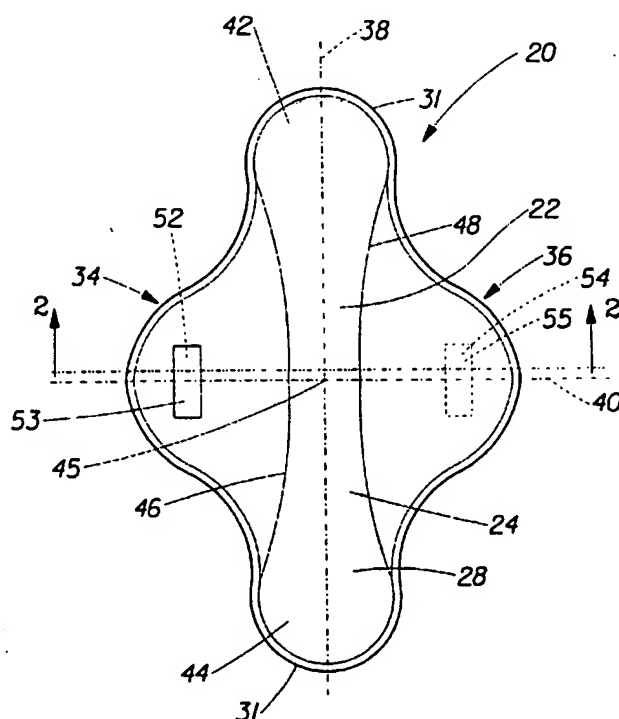
(81) Designated States (*national*): **AE, AG, AI, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW.**

(72) Inventors: **HAMMONS, John, Lee**; 7379 Dust Commander Court, Hamilton, OH 45011 (US). **OLSEN, Robb, Eric**; 3214 Girschy Lane, Cincinnati, OH 45208 (US).

(84) Designated States (*regional*): **ARIPO** patent (GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SI, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW), **Eurasian** patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), **European** patent (AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE,

[Continued on next page]

(54) Title: **DISPOSABLE ABSORBENT ARTICLE HAVING RELEASABLE AND REATTACHABLE POSITIONING FLAPS**



(57) Abstract: An absorbent article for positioning in the crotch area of a garment of a wearer and against or closely adjacent to the body of the wearer for absorbing body fluids. The absorbent article includes a pair of outwardly extending side flaps that are adapted to be folded around the edges of the crotch panel of the garment, and to overlap each other for attachment together to aid in properly positioning and retaining the absorbent article on the wearer's garment. Attachment of the flaps is effected by a fastening system that permits attachment, release, and subsequent reattachment of the flaps to enable the absorbent article to be repositioned by the wearer. The fastening system also enables the article to be folded for convenient carrying and packaging before use, and to be refolded for convenient disposal of the article after use. Optionally, a line of weakness can be provided across at least one of the flaps to facilitate severance of the encircling flap assembly for ease of removal of the article from a panty after use, and extensibility zones can be formed in the flaps to permit lateral extension of the flaps to accommodate a wider crotch panel of the garment and also to accommodate stresses imposed on the flaps during application of the article to the garment and while it is in use.



WO 01/72254 A2



IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR), OAPI patent (BE, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).

For two-letter codes and other abbreviations, refer to the "Guidance Notes on Codes and Abbreviations" appearing at the beginning of each regular issue of the PCT Gazette.

Published:

without international search report and to be republished upon receipt of that report

**DISPOSABLE ABSORBENT ARTICLE HAVING RELEASABLE AND
REATTACHABLE POSITIONING FLAPS**

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to a disposable absorbent article, such as a sanitary
5 napkin, that is intended to be worn by a user to absorb body waste fluids and that is
adapted to be retained in a predetermined position on a garment that is worn by the user.
More particularly, the present invention relates to a disposable absorbent article that
includes side flaps that can pass around the crotch area of a garment to be releasably
attached to each other and that can be detached and subsequently reattached to permit
10 reorientation of the article relative to the garment.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Disposable absorbent articles in the form of sanitary napkins having laterally
outwardly extending side flaps for preventing absorbed body fluids from soiling the
15 crotch area of an undergarment are well known.

In that regard, U.S. Patent No. 4,687,478, entitled, "Shaped Sanitary Napkin
With Flaps," which issued on August 18, 1987, to Van Tilburg, shows a sanitary napkin
having side flaps that protect the wearer's undergarment from being soiled by body fluids
that are not absorbed by the napkin. The flaps each have two axes of flexibility, and
20 each flap includes an outer adhesive area for connecting the flap with the outer surface of
the wearer's undergarment at the crotch area.

U.S. Patent No. 4,589,876, entitled, "Sanitary Napkin," which issued on May 20,
1986, to Van Tilburg, is directed to a sanitary napkin having side flaps for protecting the
wearer's body and garments from being soiled by body fluids that are not absorbed by
25 the napkin. The flaps include adhesive elements and they are adapted to fold about a
flexible fold axis to engage the outer surface of the wearer's undergarment at the crotch
area.

U.S. Patent No. 4,608,047, entitled, "Sanitary Napkin Attachment Means,"
which issued on August 26, 1986, to Mattingly, discloses a sanitary napkin that includes
30 outwardly extending side flaps, one or both of which include an adhesive element for
connecting the flaps together. The connection between the flaps is effected after the

napkin has been positioned in the interior of the crotch area of an undergarment, by passing the flaps around the edges of the crotch area of the undergarment to meet on the outwardly-facing surface of the crotch area. Mattingly also discloses a folded sanitary napkin that utilizes the flaps to hold the folded napkin in a closed condition until it is
5 desired to be used, and for refolding the napkin after use for disposal purposes.

Although the prior art napkins are generally suitable for performing their intended functions, it is desirable to provide an improved sanitary napkin that can be conveniently folded and packaged before use, that enables the napkin to be securely repositioned when in use and after it has at least once been positioned, and that is
10 refoldable for convenient disposal after use.

It is therefore an object of the present invention to provide an improved disposable absorbent article having laterally outwardly extending side flaps that are of a size sufficient to permit them to pass around the outside of the crotch area of an undergarment for attachment to each other, and that can thereafter be detached from each
15 other and subsequently reattached again to remain reattached.

It is another object of the present invention to provide a disposable absorbent article having laterally extending side flaps that can be folded over the absorbent article before use to protect the absorbent material carried by the article, and that also can be folded over the absorbent material and attached to each other after use of the article, to
20 enable convenient and sanitary disposal of the used absorbent article.

It is a further object of the present invention to provide a disposable absorbent article having laterally outwardly extending side flaps that include a line of weakness to enable rapid and easy severance of the connected flaps after use of the article, to facilitate removal of the used article from a garment after use.

25 It is a still further object of the present invention to provide a disposable absorbent article having laterally outwardly extending side flaps, wherein particular areas of the side flaps are extensible to enable the flaps to extend as necessary to adapt to specific use-influenced stress conditions imposed on the flaps.

30 SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

Briefly stated, in accordance with one aspect of the present invention, a

disposable absorbent article is provided. The article is adapted to be worn and to be positioned relative to the wearer's body for receiving and retaining body waste fluids to prevent soiling of undergarments worn by the wearer. The absorbent article includes a liquid-impervious backsheet having a rear surface adapted to face toward the wearer's garments when the absorbent article is worn, and a front surface adapted to face toward the wearer's body when the absorbent article is worn, the backsheet including a pair of longitudinally extending side edges. An elongated absorbent core is provided for absorbing body waste fluids of the wearer while the absorbent article is worn, and is positioned in overlying relationship with the front surface of the backsheet. A liquid-impervious topsheet overlies the absorbent core and has a rear surface facing toward the absorbent core and a front surface facing toward and adapted to contact the wearer's body when the article is worn. A pair of side flaps extend laterally outwardly from the side edges of the absorbent core, each flap having a liquid-impervious outer surface adapted to face toward the wearer's garments when the absorbent article is worn, and an inner surface adapted to face toward the wearer's body when the absorbent article is worn, wherein each of the flaps extends laterally from the absorbent core longitudinal axis a distance sufficient to enable the flaps to be in at least partial overlapping relationship when each of the flaps is folded around respective edges of a crotch area of the undergarment after initial placement of the backsheet of the absorbent article in a desired position against the inner crotch surface of the undergarment, with at least one side flap having an area of elastic extensibility defined by a plurality of laterally spaced, longitudinally extending, parallel ridges and alternating parallel grooves formed in the at least one side flap to allow the at least one side flap to elastically extend in response to stresses applied to the at least one side flap when the absorbent article is placed in position against the inner crotch surface of the undergarment.

In accordance with another aspect of the present invention a line of weakness is formed in at least one side flap of the absorbent article to facilitate rapid and trouble-free removal of the article after use.

In accordance with a further aspect of the present invention, a method of folding a disposable absorbent article is provided to enclose the body-contacting surfaces thereof both before and after use to maintain cleanliness.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Figure 1 is a top plan view of a sanitary napkin in accordance with the present invention, the napkin including side flaps having an adhesive area on one flap and a
5 contact area on the other flap.

Figure 2 is an enlarged, cross-sectional view of the sanitary napkin shown in Figure 1, taken along the line 2-2 thereof.

Figure 3 is a fragmentary, top plan view showing an alternative configuration for the side flaps.

10 Figure 4 is a fragmentary view similar to that of Figure 3 and showing another configuration for the side flaps.

Figure 5 is a fragmentary perspective view of the crotch area of a panty within which a sanitary napkin in accordance with the present invention can be positioned for use.

15 Figure 6 is a view similar to Figure 4 showing a sanitary napkin in position within the panty.

Figure 7 is a top plan view of another embodiment of a sanitary napkin in accordance with the present invention, the napkin including side flaps and having both an adhesive area and a contact area on each flap.

20 Figure 8 is a cross-sectional view of the sanitary napkin shown in Figure 7, taken along the line 8-8 thereof.

Figure 9 is a top plan view of a further embodiment of a sanitary napkin in accordance with the present invention, the napkin including side flaps and having both an adhesive area and a contact area on each flap, wherein the adhesive areas and contact
25 areas are oriented differently relative to each other.

Figure 10 is a cross-sectional view of the sanitary napkin shown in Figure 9, taken along the line 10-10 thereof.

Figure 11 is a top plan view of still another embodiment of a sanitary napkin in accordance with the present invention, the napkin including side flaps and having both
30 an adhesive area and a contact area on each flap, wherein the adhesive areas and the contact areas are each rotated 90° relative to their positions as shown in the Figure 9

embodiment.

Figure 12 is a cross-sectional view of the sanitary napkin shown in Figure 11, taken along the line 12-12 thereof.

Figure 13 is a top plan view of another embodiment of a sanitary napkin in accordance with the present invention, the napkin including side flaps defined by a separate crosspiece attached to the napkin.

Figure 14 is a cross-sectional view of the sanitary napkin shown in Figure 13, taken along the line 14-14 thereof.

Figure 15 is a top plan view of still another embodiment of a sanitary napkin in accordance with the present invention, the napkin including side flaps each defined by individual crosspieces attached to the napkin.

Figure 16 is a cross-sectional view of the sanitary napkin shown in Figure 15, taken along the line 16-16 thereof.

Figure 17 is a top plan view of another embodiment of a sanitary napkin in accordance with the present invention, the napkin including side flaps each having one form of localized extensible areas.

Figure 18 is a cross-sectional view of the sanitary napkin shown in Figure 17, taken along the line 18-18 thereof.

Figure 19 is a top plan view of a further embodiment of a sanitary napkin in accordance with the present invention, the napkin including side flaps each having another form of localized extensible areas.

Figure 20 is a cross-sectional view of the sanitary napkin shown in Figure 19, taken along the line 20-20 thereof.

Figure 21 is a top plan view of another embodiment of a sanitary napkin in accordance with the present invention, the napkin including side flaps each having still another form of localized extensible areas.

Figure 22 is a cross-sectional view of the sanitary napkin shown in Figure 21, taken along the line 22-22 thereof.

Figure 23 is a top plan view of a further embodiment of a sanitary napkin in accordance with the present invention, the napkin including side flaps each having a further form of localized extensible areas.

Figure 24 is a cross-sectional view of the sanitary napkin shown in Figure 23, taken along the line 24-24 thereof.

Figures 25 through 28 are top plan views of a sanitary napkin in accordance with the present invention at various stages of a folding operation to fold the napkin into a self-contained package.

Figure 29 is a top plan view of another form of sanitary napkin in accordance with the present invention.

Figure 30 is a top plan view of the sanitary napkin shown in Figure 29 after two steps of a folding operation to form the napkin into a convenient, self-contained package.

Figure 31 is a right side view of the sanitary napkin shown in Figure 30.

Figure 32 is a top plan view of the napkin shown in Figures 29 through 31 after is has been folded into a self-contained package.

Figure 33 is a top plan view of another form of sanitary napkin in accordance with the present invention.

Figure 34 is a top plan view of the sanitary napkin shown in Figure 33 after three steps of a folding operation to form the napkin of Figure 33 into a convenient, self-contained package.

Figure 35 is a top plan view similar to Figure 34 after a fourth fold of a folding operation.

Figure 36 is a top plan view similar to Figure 35 after a fifth fold of a folding operation.

Figure 37 is a top plan view of the napkin shown in Figures 33 through 36 after is has been folded into a self-contained package.

Figure 38 is a top perspective view of another form of sanitary napkin in accordance with the present invention.

Figure 39 is a top plan view of the napkin of Figure 38 after the ends have been folded inwardly.

Figure 40 is a top perspective view of the napkin of Figure 38 after the flaps have been folded over the infolded ends.

Figure 41 is a view toward the crotch area of an undergarment with the flaps of a sanitary napkin in accordance with the present invention attached to each other and

showing a line of weakness to facilitate separation of the flaps for removal of the napkin from the undergarment.

Figure 42 is a view similar to that of Figure 41, but showing a further embodiment of the present invention including a separate attachment piece spanning a pair of folded-over flaps.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

As used herein, the following terms have the following meanings:

"absorbent article" applies to an article that is intended to be worn by a person or to be carried on the body of a person in such a position on the body as to absorb and to contain bodily exudates and discharges;

"disposable" applies to an absorbent article that is not intended to be laundered or otherwise treated or restored to enable reuse as an absorbent article, but that is intended to be discarded after a single use, and, preferably, to be recycled, composted, or otherwise disposed of in an environmentally acceptable manner;

"unitary" as applied to an absorbent article refers to an absorbent article that is formed of separate parts that are joined or united together in such a way as to form a coordinated entity so that it does not require adjuncts or separate and distinct parts, such as a separate holder and pad, in order to function for the intended purpose;

"sanitary napkin" refers to a unitary, disposable, absorbent article that is worn by females at the pudendal region adjacent to the externally visible female genitalia, generally external to the urogenital region, and that is intended to absorb and to contain fluids, such as menstrual fluids, urine, and other vaginal discharges that emanate from the wearer's body; it includes other feminine hygiene or catamenial pads, such as articles sometimes referred to as "pantiliners," other absorbent articles, such as absorbent pads sometimes referred to as incontinence pads, interlabial devices that are positioned partially within and partially without the wearer's vaginal cleft, and the like.

Overall Structure of the Absorbent Article

A preferred embodiment of a disposable absorbent article in accordance with the present invention is a catamenial pad or sanitary napkin that can have a structure of the type shown in the several drawing figures. Referring particularly to Figures 1 and 2

thereof, there is shown a unitary, disposable, absorbent article 20 in accordance with the present invention. Article 20 includes a flat, thin, flexible, liquid-permeable topsheet 22, and a fluid-absorbent core 24 that is thicker than topsheet 22, a flat, thin, liquid-impervious backsheet 26. As seen in Figure 2, the major outwardly-facing surfaces of article 20 are defined by topsheet 22 and by backsheet 26. Absorbent core 24 is
5 positioned between topsheet 22 and backsheet 26.

When absorbent article 20 is in use, topsheet 22 is intended to be positioned against or closely adjacent to the body of a wearer at or closely adjacent to a point where liquid is discharged from the body, so that the discharged liquid can pass through
10 topsheet 22 and can be absorbed by and collected in absorbent core 24. Backsheet 26 is outermost, relative to the body of the wearer, and it serves to prevent liquid absorbed by and carried by absorbent core 24 from wetting a garment that is worn by the wearer adjacent to absorbent article 20.

Figure 1 is a top plan view of absorbent article 20 in its flat, opened condition, before it is positioned for use adjacent the body of the wearer. Topsheet 22 is
15 uppermost, relative to the viewer, and backsheet 26 is lowermost. Thus, in the orientation of absorbent article 20 as shown in Figure 1, the uppermost, liquid-absorbing surface 28 of absorbent core 24, the surface that is in contact with topsheet 22 and that faces and is adjacent the wearer's body when article 20 is in use, is shown as facing the viewer of Figure 1. Conversely, the lowermost surface 30 of absorbent core 24, that
20 faces away from the body of the wearer when absorbent article 20 is in use, is in contact with backsheet 26, and therefore lowermost surface 30 is not visible in Figure 1.

Figure 2 is a cross-sectional view that more clearly shows the overall structure of absorbent article 20 and the relative positions of topsheet 22, absorbent core 24, and
25 backsheet 26.

Backsheet Structure

Backsheet 26 is impervious to liquids (e.g., menses and/or urine) and prevents the liquids that are absorbed by and contained in absorbent core 24 from wetting clothing articles such as pants, pajamas, and undergarments, clothing articles that could come into
30 contact with absorbent article 20. Preferably, backsheet 26 is made from a thin, flexible, liquid-impervious plastic film, although other flexible, liquid-impervious materials can

also be employed.

As used herein, the term "flexible" refers to materials that are compliant and will readily conform to the general shape and contours of the human body. Backsheet 26 can thus be made from a soft, flexible, liquid-impervious woven or nonwoven material; from
5 a flexible, liquid-impervious polymeric film, for example a thermoplastic film such as polyethylene or polypropylene; or from a soft, flexible, liquid-impervious composite material, such as a film-coated nonwoven material.

Preferably, backsheet 26 is formed from a thin, polyethylene film having a thickness of from about 0.012 mm (0.5 mil) to about 0.051 mm (2.0 mils). Examples of
10 suitable polyethylene films are those films manufactured by Clopay Corporation, of Cincinnati, Ohio, and sold under the designation P18-0401, and by Tredegar Industries, Inc., of Terre Haute, Indiana, and sold under the designation XP-39385. If provided in the form of a polymeric film, backsheet 26 can advantageously be embossed with a predetermined embossing pattern, or it can be matte finished, to provide a more cloth-
15 like appearance to its surface. Additionally, backsheet 26 can optionally be made from a flexible, liquid-impervious material that permits vapors to pass therethrough. Therefore, when such a backsheet is employed, vapors can escape from absorbent core 24 and can pass through backsheet 26, because the backsheet is breathable, while at the same time preventing liquids and other exudates from passing from absorbent core 24 through the
20 backsheet.

Absorbent Core Structure

Absorbent core 24 can be any material that is capable of absorbing and retaining bodily liquids (e.g., menses and/or urine). For example, absorbent core 24 can be made from a wide variety of liquid-absorbent materials of the type commonly found in
25 sanitary napkins and in other disposable absorbent articles. Specific examples of suitable absorbent materials include comminuted wood pulp, which is generally referred to as "airfelt;" creped cellulose wadding; meltblown polymers, including coform; chemically stiffened, modified, or cross-linked cellulosic fibers; synthetic fibers, such as crimped polyester fibers; peat moss; tissue, including tissue wraps and tissue laminates;
30 absorbent foams; absorbent sponges; superabsorbent polymers; absorbent gelling materials; any equivalent material capable of absorbing liquids; and combinations or

mixtures of the foregoing materials.

The configuration and construction of absorbent core 24 can also be changed from that shown in the drawings. For example, absorbent core 24 can be formed in a wide variety of sizes and shapes, including, but not limited to, rectangular, oval, 5 hourglass, dog bone, asymmetric, and the like, and it can have zones of different thicknesses at different portions of the core, such as a profile that is thicker in the center of absorbent article 24 than adjacent its edges. Additionally, absorbent core 24 can have hydrophilic gradients, superabsorbent gradients, or lower density and lower average basis weight acquisition zones, or it can include one or more layers or additional 10 structures. Preferably, however, the liquid-absorbing capacity of absorbent core 24 is made to be compatible with the intended loading of liquid, which is based upon the intended duration and conditions of use of the absorbent article. In that regard, the physical size and the absorbent capacity of the absorbent core can be changed to accommodate different use conditions of the absorbent article, such as incontinence 15 pads, pantliners, regular sanitary napkins, or overnight sanitary napkins.

Additional examples of absorbent structures that can be used to provide the absorbent core of a sanitary napkin in accordance with the present invention are described in U.S. Patent No. 4,950,264, entitled, "Thin, Flexible Sanitary Napkin," which issued on August 21, 1990, to Osborn; U.S. Patent No. 4,610,678, entitled, 20 "High-Density Absorbent Structures," which issued on September 9, 1986, to Weisman et al.; U.S. Patent No. 4,834,735, entitled, "High Density Absorbent Members Having Lower Density and Lower Basis Weight Acquisition Zones," which issued on May 30, 1989, to Alemany et al.; and European Patent Application No. 0 198 683, which was published on October 22, 1986, in the name of The Procter & 25 Gamble Company as applicant, and identifying Duenk et al. as inventors. The disclosures of each of the foregoing patents are hereby incorporated herein by reference to the same extent as if fully rewritten.

Topsheet Structure

Topsheet 22 is preferably compliant, soft feeling, and non-irritating to the 30 wearer's skin, and it is necessarily liquid pervious to permit liquids (e.g., menses and/or urine) to readily penetrate through its thickness and into the absorbent core. A suitable

topsheet 22 can be made from a wide range of liquid-pervious materials, including woven and nonwoven materials; polymeric materials, such as apertured, formed thermoplastic films, apertured plastic films, and hydroformed thermoplastic films; porous foams; reticulated foams; reticulated thermoplastic films; and thermoplastic
5 scrims. Suitable woven and nonwoven materials can include natural fibers (e.g., wood or cotton fibers), synthetic fibers (e.g., polymeric fibers such as polyester, polypropylene, or polyethylene fibers), or a combination of natural and synthetic fibers.

A preferred topsheet structure is an apertured, formed, liquid-pervious film. Apertured, formed films are preferred for the topsheet because they are pervious to body
10 exudates, yet they are non-absorbent and therefore they do not feel wet. Additionally, such films advantageously exhibit a reduced tendency to allow liquids that pass therethrough to pass back from the absorbent core through the topsheet to wet the wearer's skin. Thus, the surface of an apertured, formed film that is in contact with the body remains dry, thereby reducing body soiling and resulting in a more comfortable
15 feel for the person wearing the absorbent article. Suitable apertured, formed films are described in U.S. Patent No. 3,929,135, entitled, "Absorptive Structures Having Tapered Capillaries," which issued on December 30, 1975, to Thompson; in U.S. Patent No. 4,324,246, entitled, "Disposable Absorbent Article Having A Stain Resistant Topsheet", which issued on April 13, 1982, to Mullane, et al.; in U.S. Patent No. 4,342,314, entitled,
20 "Resilient Plastic Web Exhibiting Fiber-Like Properties," which issued on August 3, 1982, to Radcl et al.; in U.S. Patent No. 4,463,045, entitled, "Macroscopically Expanded Three-Dimensional Plastic Web Exhibiting Non-Glossy Visible Surface and Cloth-Like Tactile Impression," which issued on July 31, 1984, to Ahr et al.; and in U.S. Patent No. 5,006,394, entitled, "Multilayer Polymeric Film," which issued on April 9, 1991, to
25 Baird. The disclosures of each of the foregoing patents are hereby incorporated herein by reference to the same extent as if fully rewritten.

The preferred topsheet for the present invention is an apertured, formed film as described in one or more of the foregoing patents and also those topsheets included as a part of sanitary napkins made and sold by The Procter & Gamble Company, of
30 Cincinnati, Ohio, and known as "DRI-WEAVE."

In a highly preferred embodiment of the present invention, the body-facing

surface of the apertured, formed film topsheet is hydrophilic to facilitate liquid transfer through the topsheet at a faster rate than if the body surface were not hydrophilic. That property of the topsheet reduces the likelihood that menstrual or other fluid will flow off the surface of the topsheet, rather than flowing through it and being absorbed by the absorbent core as intended. In one preferred embodiment, a surfactant is incorporated into the polymeric material of the apertured, formed film topsheet, as is described in U.S. Statutory Invention Registration No. H1,670, entitled, "Absorbent Article Having A Nonwoven and Apertured Film Coversheet," published on July 1, 1997, in the names of Aziz, et al. as inventors, the disclosure of which is hereby incorporated herein by reference to the same extent as if fully rewritten.

Alternatively, the body-facing surface of the topsheet can be made hydrophilic by treating it with a surfactant in the manner described in U.S. Patent No. 4,950,254, entitled, "Thin, Flexible Sanitary Napkin," which issued on August 21, 1990, to Osborn, the disclosure of which is hereby incorporated herein by reference to the same extent as if fully rewritten.

Assembly of the Several Elements of the Structure

Topsheet 22 and backsheet 26 are preferably coextensive with each other and have respective outermost edges that are joined to each other along a joiner seam 31 that extends either outwardly of or adjacent the peripheral edges of absorbent core 24, so that absorbent core 24 is positioned and is retained between topsheet 22 and backsheet 26. Additionally, backsheet 26 and topsheet 22 are also preferably joined both to absorbent core 24, and to each other outwardly of absorbent core 24, by a suitable attachment arrangement (not shown), a number of which attachment arrangements are known to those having skill in the art. For example, backsheet 26 or topsheet 22, or both, can be secured to absorbent core 24, or to each other, by a uniformly thick, continuous layer of adhesive, a patterned, discontinuous layer of adhesive, or an array of spaced lines, spirals, spots, or other spaced forms of discrete adhesive areas. Adhesives that have been found to be satisfactory for that purpose are manufactured by the H. B. Fuller Company, of St. Paul, Minnesota, under the designations HL-1258 and H-2031.

A preferred attachment arrangement for joining the backsheet and the topsheet includes an open pattern network of filaments of adhesive, as is disclosed in U.S. Patent

No. 4,573,986, entitled, "Disposable Waste-Containment Garment", which issued on March 4, 1986, to Minetola, et al., the disclosure of which is hereby incorporated herein by reference to the same extent as if fully rewritten. An example of another form of suitable attachment arrangement is an open pattern network of filaments that includes
5 several lines of adhesive filaments swirled into a spiral pattern that can be applied by the apparatus and method shown in U.S. Patent No. 3,911,173, which issued on October 7, 1975, to Sprague, Jr.; in U.S. Patent 4,785,996, entitled, "Adhesive Spray Gun and Nozzle Attachment," which issued on November 22, 1978, to Ziecker, et al.; and in U.S. Patent No. 4,842,666, entitled, "Process for the Permanent Joining of Stretchable
10 Threadlike or Small Ribbonlike Elastic Elements to a Flat Substrate, as well as Use Thereof for Producing Frilled Sections of Film of Foil Strip," which issued on June 27, 1989, to Werenicz. The disclosures of each of the foregoing patents are hereby incorporated herein by reference to the same extent as if fully rewritten.

Alternatively, the attachments between the backsheet, the topsheet, and the
15 absorbent core can be effected in the form of heat bonds, pressure bonds, ultrasonic bonds, dynamic mechanical bonds, or any other suitable attachment arrangements that are known to those having skill in the art, and combinations of any such attachments.

Although topsheet 22, backsheet 26, and absorbent core 24 can be formed and assembled in a variety of well-known configurations (including so called "tube" products or so-called "side flap" products), a preferred sanitary napkin structural arrangement of
20 the several elements of such articles to provide the benefits of the present invention can conform generally with those structures described in U.S. Patent No. 4,950,264, entitled, "Thin, Flexible Sanitary Napkin," which issued on August 21, 1990, to Osborn; U.S. Patent No. 4,425,130, entitled, "Compound Sanitary Napkin," which issued on January
25 10, 1984, to DesMarais; U.S. Patent No. 4,321,924, entitled, "Bordered Disposable Absorbent Article," which issued on March 30, 1982, to Ahr; and U.S. Patent no. 4,687,478, entitled, "Shaped Sanitary Napkin With Flaps," which issued on August 18, 1987, to Van Tilburg. In that regard, the disclosure of each of the foregoing patents is hereby incorporated herein by reference to the same extent as if fully rewritten.

30

Liquid Transport Layer

Optionally, one or more transport layers 23 (see Figure 2) can be positioned

between topsheet 22 and absorbent core 24, or it or they can be attached to the garment-facing surface of topsheet 22 to form a composite topsheet. A transport layer can perform several functions, including spacing absorbent core 24 a slightly greater distance from the skin of the wearer, to further reduce the likelihood of the wearer experiencing a feeling of wetness, and also improving the lateral transport of liquid exudates across and along upper surface 28 of absorbent core 24 by a wicking effect. Improved lateral transport or wicking of liquid exudates over the surface of absorbent core 24 is desirable because it promotes a more even distribution of the liquid exudates into the interior of absorbent core 24. As a consequence, transport layer 23 enables absorbent article 20 to be thinner than it would otherwise be, because the entire absorptive capacity of absorbent core 24 can be more efficiently utilized for liquid absorption, as opposed to absorption only within a local area of the absorbent core at the point where liquid exudates first contact the absorbent article. The wicking effect referred to herein includes the transportation of liquids to, along the surface of, and into the absorbent core in one, two, or all directions (i.e., in the x-y plane and/or in the z-direction).

Transport layer 23 can be made from several different materials, including thin, nonwoven or woven webs of synthetic fibers that can also include polyester, polypropylene, or polyethylene; natural fibers, such as cotton or cellulose; blends of natural and synthetic fibers; and any equivalent materials or combinations of materials. The structures of sanitary napkins having both a transport layer and a topsheet are more fully described in U.S. Patent No. 4,950,264, entitled, "Thin, Flexible Sanitary Napkin," which issued on August 21, 1990, to Osborn; and in published PCT application No. PCT/US92/09716, entitled, "Absorbent Article Having Fused Layers," published on June 24, 1993, as International Publication No. WO93/11725. The disclosures of each of those publications are hereby incorporated herein by reference to the same extent as if fully rewritten. In a preferred embodiment, transport layer 23 is joined with topsheet 22 by any of the conventional means for joining webs together, most preferably by fusion bonds, as is more fully described in the above-identified PCT publication.

Additional Absorbent Sheet

A flat, thin, absorbent lower sheet can optionally be positioned between topsheet 22 and backsheet 26, particularly in the areas defined by the outwardly-extending side

flaps 34, 36. In the embodiment illustrated in Figures 1 and 2, which shows such a flat, thin, absorbent lower sheet 25 in position between topsheet 22 and backsheet 26. Absorbent lower sheet 25 extends over the body-facing surfaces or each of the flaps, and it also underlies absorbent core 24. That positional arrangement is preferred for convenience of manufacture. It also enhances the functioning of the absorbent article by providing additional absorption capacity. Absorbent lower sheet 25 can absorb body fluids that are not absorbed by absorbent core 24, or that are expressed from core 24 while the article is worn and as a consequence of the wearer's movements. Absorbent lower sheet 25 is generally compressible, flexible, and non-irritating to the wearer's skin. It can be made from any of the materials that are identified above for making absorbent core 24. Absorbent lower sheet 25 can also be made from a tissue paper sheet, if desired, to minimize the overall thickness of the flaps, but it can also be a thicker absorbent material, if desired.

Description of the Figure 1 Embodiment

Referring once again to Figure 1, there is shown an embodiment of an absorbent article 20 in the form of a sanitary napkin in which absorbent core 24 is of elongated form and has a longitudinal central axis 38 and a transverse central axis 40. As shown, absorbent core 24 is symmetrical about each of axes 38 and 40, and it has rounded ends 42 and 44. Furthermore, as also seen in Figure 1, absorbent core is wider at its longitudinal ends 42, 44 than it is at its center 45.

As used herein, the term "longitudinal" refers to a line, an axis, or a direction in the plane of absorbent article 20 that is generally aligned with (e.g., approximately parallel to) a vertical plane that passes through a standing wearer of the article to bisect the wearer into substantially equal left and right body halves. As used herein, the terms "transverse" and "lateral" are interchangeable with each other and refer to a line, an axis, or a direction that lies within a plane of absorbent article 20 that is generally perpendicular to the longitudinal line, axis, or direction.

Preferably, topsheet 22 and backsheet 26 each have respective length and width dimensions that are larger than the corresponding dimensions of absorbent core 24. Thus, topsheet 22 and backsheet 26 each extend beyond each of ends 42, 44 of absorbent core 24, and also beyond its side edges 46, 48, to thereby define not only outer or

peripheral portions of absorbent article 20, but also a pair of laterally outwardly extending side flaps 34 and 36.

Side Flap Configuration and Structure

Side flaps 34 and 36 are adjacent to and extend outwardly from respective side
5 edges 46, 48 of absorbent core 24. When absorbent article 20 is placed in its use
position within the crotch region of an undergarment (see Figure 6), flaps 46, 48 each
loosely drape over the inner edges of the respective leg openings of the wearer's
undergarment, or panty, at the crotch region of the garment, so that the flaps are
positioned between the respective inner edge portions of each of the leg openings of the
10 wearer's panty and the inner portions of each of the wearer's thighs when the panty is
worn and the absorbent article is in its preferred position adjacent the wearer's body.
The lateral distance to which flaps 46 and 48 extend outwardly from the core is a
distance sufficient to permit the flaps to at least partially overlap when each of the flaps
is folded over the respective inner edge of a leg opening of the panty and the flaps are
15 positioned in overlapping relationship against the outwardly-facing surface of the crotch
area of the panty. In that regard, the crotch width of a typical female panty generally
ranges in width from about 5.0 cm. (1.9 in.) to about 7.5 cm. (2.95 in.), although it can
also be wider in some countries.

Flaps 34 and 36 serve at least two purposes. First, the flaps are interposed
20 between the wearer's panty and the wearer's inner thighs, to avoid soiling of the wearer's
body and panty by bodily exudates in liquid form. The flaps provide that benefit by
forming along the edges of the leg openings of the panty a barrier to the passage of
liquid. Second, the overlapped flaps help to keep the sanitary napkin properly positioned
in a longitudinal direction along the crotch region of the panty. In that regard, one or
25 both flaps are provided with suitable attachment means so that the flaps can be attached
to each other adjacent the outer, or garment-facing side of the panty after the flaps have
been folded around the inner edges of the leg openings of the panty and against the
outside surface of the crotch region of the panty.

A number of sanitary napkin structures having side flaps suitable or adaptable for
30 use with a sanitary napkin in accordance with the present invention are disclosed in U.S.
Patent No. 4,687,478, entitled, "Shaped Sanitary Napkin With Flaps," which issued on

August 18, 1987, to Van Tilburg; in U.S. Patent No. 4,589,876, entitled, "Sanitary Napkin," which issued on May 20, 1986, to Van Tilburg; and in U.S. Patent No. 4,608,047, entitled, "Sanitary Napkin Attachment Means," which issued on August 26, 1986, to Mattingly. The disclosures of each of those patents are incorporated herein by
5 reference to the same extent as if fully rewritten.

Flaps 34 and 36 can be made in various shapes, including those shapes shown in Figures 1, 3, and 4, and they can be made from a variety of suitable materials, including materials similar to those employed to make topsheet 22 and backsheet 26, as well as tissue, or a combination of those materials.

10 In the embodiment illustrated in Figures 1 and 2, flaps 34 and 36 are each lateral extensions of backsheet 26 and of topsheet 22, and they are of generally trapezoidal form. Thus flaps 34 and 36 are each two-ply structures, wherein the body-contacting surface of each flap is the same soft material as that of topsheet 22 and the garment-facing surface of each flap is the same material as that of backsheet 26. Such a two-ply
15 structure is desirable in that the body-contacting surfaces of the flaps provide a soft, compliant, non-irritating feeling that adds to the wearer's comfort. And the liquid-impervious nature of the garment-facing surfaces of the flaps provides additional protection to the wearer's clothing.

Flap Fastening Systems

20 As shown in FIG. 1, each of flaps 34 and 36 carries a respective element of a suitable flap fastening system for fastening the flaps together after they have been folded over and positioned against the outermost surface of the crotch area of the panty. The fastening system includes a first fastener element 52 and a second fastener element 54, each of which can include mechanical fastening elements. As used herein, the term
25 "mechanical fastening elements" includes fastening elements that mechanically engage each other and that also enable the flaps to be attached to each other over a range of degrees of overlap of the flaps. Such mechanical fastening elements can include any of the well-known fastening elements that achieve a variable-position attachment by mechanical engagement, such as VELCRO or other hook- and loop-type fastening
30 elements. Such other hook- and loop-type fastening elements include those disclosed in U.S. Patent Nos. 5,058,247, entitled, "Mechanical Fastening Prong," which issued on

October 22, 1991, to Thomas et al., and in U.S. Patent No. 5,116,563, entitled, "Process for Producing a Mechanical Fastener," which issued on May 26, 1992, to Thomas et al. As used herein, "variable-position" fastening elements are those fastening elements that can be fastened together over a range of overlap positions of the fastener elements and without the necessity for precise positioning of each of the fastener elements relative to each other.

When a first fastener element includes a mechanical closure element, the second fastener element can include "identical" complementary mechanical fastening elements. Alternatively, the second fastener element can include "distinct" complementary mechanical fastening elements.

As used herein, the term "complementary" as applied to a fastener system refers to the components of a two-component fastener system, wherein the components are engageable with each other to effect a fastened connection therebetween that will resist inadvertent separation of the components, yet will permit manual separation of the components upon the application to the components of a sufficiently large separation force. The components can each be the same material, such as an adhesive that will adhere to itself, or they can each be different materials, such as an adhesive and a surface to which the adhesive can adhere, or such as a hook fastener element and a loop fastener element.

As used herein, the term "identical" as applied to complementary mechanical fastening elements identifies a mechanical fastening system wherein the engaging elements of the first and second fastener elements have the same configuration and have respective structures that interconnect to hold the fastener elements together. Examples of such systems are disclosed in U.S. Patent No. 4,322,875, entitled, "Two Strip Materials Used For Forming Fasteners," which issued on April 16, 1982, to Brown, et al., the disclosure of which is hereby incorporated herein by reference to the same extent as if fully rewritten.

As used herein, the term "distinct" as applied to complementary mechanical fastening elements refers to mechanical fastening systems wherein a first fastener element is structurally different from a second fastener element, but is engageable therewith, such as a hook-based fastening material and a loop-based fastening material.

For example, if the second fastener element is a loop-based fastening material, then the first fastener element will be a hook-based fastening material, and vice versa.

As used herein, the term "hook-based fastening material" identifies a material having engagement elements. Thus, the hook-based fastening material can also be referred to as a male fastener. It should also be understood that the use of the term "hook" is non-limiting in the sense that the engagement elements can be of any suitable shapes, such as those engagement elements known to those skilled in the art, so long as they are adapted to engage a complementary mechanical closure element, such as a loop-based fastening material or even another hook-based fastening material.

A hook-based fastening material is preferably adapted to mechanically engage fibrous elements of a loop-based fastening material in order to provide a secure connection between those elements. Thus, a hook-based fastening material according to the present invention can be manufactured from a wide range of materials. Suitable materials include nylon, polyester, polypropylene, or any combination of those materials or of other suitable materials that are known to those skilled in the art. A suitable hook-based fastening material includes a number of shaped engagement elements that project from a backing, such as the commercially-available material designated SCOTCHMATE Brand, No. FJ3402, available from the Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing Company, of St. Paul, Minnesota. The engaging elements can have any shape, such as hooks, "T's", mushrooms, or any other effective shape that is known to those skilled in the art. A suitable hook-based fastening material is disclosed in U.S. Patent No. 4,846,815, entitled, "Disposable Diaper Having An Improved Fastening Device," which issued on July 11, 1989, to Scripps, the disclosure of which is hereby incorporated herein by reference to the same extent as if fully rewritten.

An especially preferred hook-based fastening material includes an array of prongs that are formed of thermoplastic material. Hot melt adhesive thermoplastics, in particular polyester and polyamide hot melt adhesives, are particularly well suited for forming the prongs of the hook-based fastening material. The prongs are preferably manufactured using a modified gravure printing process by printing the thermoplastic material in its molten state onto a substrate in discrete units, severing the material in a manner that allows stretching of a portion of the thermoplastic material before severance,

and allowing the stretched molten material to "freeze", or solidify, resulting in prongs. This preferred hook-based fastening material and methods and apparatus for making such a hook-based fastening material are more fully described in European Patent Application No. 0 381 087, owned by The Procter & Gamble Company, and published
5 on August 8, 1990, the disclosure of which is hereby incorporated herein by reference to the same extent as if fully rewritten.

A loop-based fastening material generally provides a plurality of fibrous elements that can engage with the complementary engagement elements of a hook-based fastening material. The loop-based fastening element can be manufactured from a wide
10 range of materials to provide the fibrous elements, which are preferably in the form of loops. Suitable materials that can form the loop-based fastening element include nylon, polyester, polypropylene, combinations of those materials, and other suitable materials that are known to those skilled in the art. One such suitable loop-based fastening material includes a number of fiber loops that project outwardly from a backing, such as
15 the commercially available material designated SCOTCHMATE Brand nylon woven loop, No. SJ3401, available from the Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing Company, of St. Paul, Minnesota. Another commercially available loop-based fastening material includes a tricot knit fabric having a plurality of nylon filament loops projecting outwardly from a nylon backing, such as the loop-based fastening material commercially
20 available from Guilford Mills, of Greensboro, North Carolina.

A suitable and relatively inexpensive loop-based fastening material and a method of making such a loop-based fastening material are described in European Patent Application No. 0 289 198, owned by The Procter & Gamble Company, and published on November 2, 1988, the disclosure of which is hereby incorporated herein by reference
25 to the same extent as if fully rewritten.

The loop-based fastening material can also be a woven or a nonwoven fabric, or any other type of suitable fibrous material or loop-containing material that is known to those skilled in the art. Examples of nonwoven materials suitable for use as a loop-based fastening material include those identified herein as useful for serving as topsheet 22 of
30 absorbent article 20. In one preferred embodiment of the present invention the loop-based fastening material is a nonwoven material of which topsheet 22 is made.

An example of a fastening system wherein the first and second fastening elements each include mechanical closure elements including hook and loop-based fastening materials is disclosed in U.S. Patent No. 4,869,724, entitled, "Mechanical Fastening Systems With Adhesive Tape Disposal Means For Disposable Absorbent Articles," which issued on September 26, 1989, to Scripps. Fastening systems utilizing mechanical closure elements are also disclosed in U.S. Patent No. 4,846,815, entitled, "Disposable Diaper Having An Improved Fastening Device," which issued on July 11, 1989, to Scripps; and U.S. Patent No. 4,894,060, entitled, "Disposable Diaper With Improved Hook Fastener Portion," which issued on January 16, 1990, to Nestegard. A primary fastening system having a combination of adhesive and mechanical closure elements is disclosed in U.S. Patent No. 4,946,527, entitled, "Pressure-Sensitive Adhesive Fastener And Method of Making Same," which issued on August 7, 1990, to Battrell. The disclosures of each of the foregoing patents are hereby incorporated herein by reference to the same extent as if fully rewritten.

Alternatively, the fastening system can include a layer of adhesive material. Adhesives useful in the present invention are preferably pressure-sensitive adhesives formulated to adhere to a variety of types of surfaces at ambient temperature by applying only light pressure. Particularly preferred adhesives for use herein as an adhesive attachment layer are various hot-melt, pressure-sensitive adhesives known to those skilled in the art. An example of a suitable hot-melt, pressure-sensitive adhesive is a Kraton-based adhesive with tackifiers and other additives, such as that marketed by Findley Adhesives, Inc., of Elm Grove, Wisconsin, under the trade names FINDLEY 990 or FINDLEY H-2085.

Additional examples of suitable pressure-sensitive adhesives are Century A-305-IV, manufactured and sold by Century Adhesives Corporation, of Columbus, Ohio, and Instant Lock 34-2823, manufactured and sold by National Starch & Chemical Company, of Bridgewater, New Jersey. Suitable adhesive fasteners are also disclosed in U.S. Patent No. 4,917,697, entitled, "Sanitary Napkins Having Flaps and Stress Relief Means," which issued on April 17, 1990, to Osborn, III et al., the disclosure of which was earlier incorporated herein by reference. The pressure-sensitive adhesives intended for use in connection with the present invention retain sufficient tackiness, even after an

initial adhesive attachment bond is separated, to remain effective to permit a sufficiently strong reattachment bond so that the flaps can again be securely reattached to each other.

When pressure-sensitive adhesive is employed in the form of an adhesive layer carried by the absorbent article, the adhesive layer can be covered with a removable
5 release liner strip before the article is used, to prevent the adhesive from contacting an unintended surface before use. Suitable release liner strips include those commercially available release liner strips known as BL30MG-A Silox E1/0 and BL30MG-A Silox 4P/O, manufactured and sold by Akrosil Corporation, of Menasha, Wisconsin.

When the first fastener element is an adhesive layer, the second fastener element
10 preferably is a release area, to enable the fastener elements to be separated and subsequently reattached, if desired by the wearer. The release area can be the backsheet itself when the adhesive is of the type that adheres to the backsheet with a sufficient holding force to hold the napkin in position, but that also permits release of the fastener connection without tearing of the backsheet and that also permits subsequent
15 reattachment of the adhesive to the backsheet with a sufficient holding force to hold the napkin in position.

Whether an adhesive and backsheet arrangement can be successfully utilized is dependent upon the nature of the backsheet material, its tensile strength, the nature of its surface, and the force necessary to separate the adhesive from the backsheet. If the
20 backsheet is thin and could possibly be torn by the removal of the adhesive first fastener element from the backsheet, then preferably the second fastener element is a discrete, separate release layer or release coating that is securely joined to the backsheet, such as by a strong adhesive bond. The release layer or coating preferably has a surface that enables the adhesive fastener element to securely, yet releasably, adhere to, to be
25 removed from, and to re-adhere to the release layer with sufficient tenacity to provide a good bond after several attachments and removals of the fastener elements.

The fastening system elements can further include combinations of adhesive and mechanical fastener elements. For example, the fastening system elements can include a combination fastener, such as a hook-based fastening material and an adhesive
30 attachment layer juxtaposed with the hook-based fastening material, or it can include a mechanical closure element, such as a hook-based fastening material having a layer of

adhesive coated over a portion of the hook-based fastening material. An example of a fastener having a combination of a mechanical element and an adhesive element is a pressure-sensitive adhesive fastener having a textured fastening surface, such as that disclosed in U.S. Patent No. 4,946,527, entitled, "Pressure-Sensitive Adhesive Fastener
5 And Method of Making Same," which issued on August 7, 1990, to Battrell, the disclosure of which is hereby incorporated herein by reference to the same extent as if fully rewritten.

A fastening system for providing a variable attachment position fastener capable of being passively activated can alternatively further include any cohesive materials of the type that are well known to those skilled in the art. For example, one form of
10 cohesive material can be provided in strip form as foams, rubbers, such as crepe or latex rubbers, other adhesives, or a high-static-charge vinyl material. A separable fastener of a high static vinyl material is more fully described in U.S. Pat. No. 4,979,613, entitled, "Separable Fastening Device," which issued on December 25, 1990, to McLaughlin et
15 al., the disclosure of which is hereby incorporated herein by reference to the same extent as if fully rewritten.

The fastening system elements can alternatively include a separate element joined to absorbent article 20, or it can be a unitary element joined with one of the other elements of the article. For example, topsheet 22 can be made from a material, such as a
20 nonwoven web, that is capable of mechanically engaging the other attachment element, which can be a hook-based fastening material. Additionally, backsheet 26 can be formed from a web having a textured pattern and having a layer of adhesive coated over a portion of the garment-facing surface of the backsheet to form a combination fastener of mechanical and adhesive elements, such as is shown in the hereinbefore-referenced
25 U.S. Patent No. 4,946,527, which issued to Battrell. In each of those cases, the attachment element is unitary with another element of the absorbent article. Alternatively, the attachment element can include a discrete strip or patch joined to the absorbent article.

In one preferred embodiment the first attachment element includes a discrete
30 patch of a hook-based fastening material joined to the backsheet to form a portion of the outer surface of the backsheet, while the second attachment element is a unitary element

forming a portion of the topsheet 22.

Positioning of the Napkin for Use

In use, the absorbent article can be held in a desired position relative to the body of a wearer by any known holding or support means. Preferably, however, when the absorbent article is in the form of a sanitary napkin 20, as shown in Figures 1 and 2, napkin 20 is placed within the wearer's undergarment, or panty, on the interior surface at the crotch area of the panty, and is retained in that position by a suitable fastening arrangement, such as an adhesive carried on the outwardly-facing surface of the backsheet of the napkin.

Figure 5 is a fragmentary perspective view of a portion of a panty 60 showing the crotch area 62. Panty 60 includes a front panel 64 and a rear panel 66, between each of which extends a narrow, elongated, crotch panel 68 that interconnects front and rear panels 64, 66. Additionally, panty 60 includes a right leg opening 70 and a left leg opening 72. Right leg opening 70 defines a right side crotch edge 74 and left leg opening 72 defines a left side crotch edge 76. Figure 6 shows panty 60 with a napkin 20 in its operative position within crotch area 62 of the panty.

An adhesive carried by sanitary napkin 20 permits convenient and effective attachment of napkin 20 to the interior of panty 60 at crotch area 62. Thus, as more clearly seen in Figure 2, at least a portion of the outer, garment-facing surface 56 of backsheet 26 is preferably coated with a suitable adhesive layer 58. Any adhesive or glue known to those skilled in the art can be used to attach napkin 20 to the interior of panty 60 at crotch area 62, but pressure-sensitive adhesives are preferred. Suitable pressure-sensitive adhesives include CENTURY A-305-IV, manufactured by the Century Adhesives Corporation, of Columbus, Ohio, and INSTANT LOCK 34-2823, manufactured by the National Starch and Chemical Company, of Bridgewater, New Jersey. Other suitable adhesive fastening arrangements are disclosed in U.S. Patent No. 4,917,697, entitled, "Sanitary Napkins Having Flaps and Stress Relief Means," which issued on April 17, 1990, to Osborn, III et al., the disclosure of which is hereby incorporated by reference to the same extent as if fully rewritten.

Preferably, a removable release liner strip 59 is placed against and in overlying, covering relationship with adhesive layer 58 before use of the sanitary napkin. Release

liner strip 59 serves to keep adhesive layer 58 from drying out, to keep it clean, and to prevent it from adhering to a surface other than the crotch portion of the panty before the napkin is positioned for use. Suitable release liner strips include those commercially available release liner strips known as BL30MG-A Silox E1/0 and BL30MG-A Silox 4P/O, manufactured and sold by the Akrosil Corporation, of Menasha, Wisconsin. Other suitable release liners are disclosed in the hereinabove-referenced U.S. Patent No. 4,917,697.

Sanitary napkin 20 is positioned for use by removing release liner strip 59 and thereafter placing the napkin against the interior surface at crotch area 62 of panty 60, in the position shown generally in Figure 6, so that adhesive layer 58 contacts the interior surface of the panty at crotch area 62 and adheres to it to maintain the napkin in the desired position within the panty. During positioning of the napkin within the panty, side flaps 34 and 36 are released from any interconnections therebetween and from any separate interconnecting members and are allowed to hang downwardly from napkin 20 and to extend into respective leg openings 72 and 70. When so disposed, side flaps 34, 36 each overlie respective crotch edges 76, 74 to cover those edges with liquid-impervious backsheet 26 and thereby protect them from contact with liquids that are carried by absorbent core 24.

The panty with the napkin in position in the crotch area is then put on in the usual manner, so that the wearer's legs extend into the respective leg openings, and the panty is drawn upwardly into normal wearing position so that napkin 20 is positioned adjacent the vaginal cleft of the wearer. The position of napkin 20 can be adjusted, if necessary or desired, by separating the adhesive bond holding napkin 20 to the interior surface of crotch panel 68, repositioning napkin 20 relative to crotch panel 68, and then again pressing napkin 20 against the inner surface of crotch panel 68 to re-establish an adhesive bond therebetween.

After napkin 20 has been properly positioned for most effective absorption and comfort, any release strips carried by fastener elements 52 and 54 that were not previously removed are then removed. Flap 34 is first placed against the outer surface of crotch panel 68 so that first fastener element 52 faces outwardly, and then flap 36 is placed against the outermost surface of flap 34, so that fastener elements 52 and 54 are in

intimate contact with each other. Napkin 20 is then securely positioned within panty 60 in its preferred operative position.

If after napkin 20 is positioned, or if after being worn for a time its position relative to panty 60 or relative to the wearer's vaginal cleft should be incorrect for effective absorption of liquids, or should the napkin shift from its previous, preferred position, possibly because it was not properly positioned initially, the napkin can easily be repositioned and reattached. To do so the flaps are disconnected from each other, the adhesive area 58 of the napkin is disconnected from the interior surface of the panty at the crotch area, and napkin 20 is repositioned to a desired new position. Thereafter, adhesive layer 58 is again pressed against the interior surface of crotch panel 68 so that adhesive layer 58 again contacts the interior surface of the panty at crotch area 62 and adheres to it to maintain the napkin in the desired new position within the panty. The flaps are then reattached in the same manner as they were previously. Because the fastener elements are such that secure reattachment can effectively be made, the reattached napkin will continue to function properly and will remain in its new position.

Description of Alternative Fastener Element Positions

In the embodiment illustrated in Figures 1 and 2, first and second fastener elements 52 and 54 are generally rectangularly-shaped and each fastener element is positioned on a different major surface of napkin 20. First fastener element 52 carried on flap 34 is positioned on the body-facing surface of topsheet 22, whereas second fastener element 54 carried on flap 36 is positioned on garment-facing surface 56 of backsheet 26. And as shown in Figure 1, each of fastener elements 52, 54 is of elongated form and each has a longitudinal axis that is generally parallel with longitudinal axis 38 of absorbent core 24.

Fastener element 52 can be in the form of a securement member that can be a layer of pressure sensitive adhesive, the hook or loop element of a hook- and loop-type fastening system, or a piece of double-sided adhesive tape carried on flap 34. When in the form of a double-sided adhesive tape, fastener element 52 has a pressure-sensitive adhesive coating on its outwardly-facing surface and preferably it includes a release cover strip 53 that overlies and protects the adhesive coating before use of the napkin. Similarly, when fastener element 52 is in the form of a layer of pressure-sensitive

adhesive a release cover strip can also be included to cover and protect the adhesive layer. Fastener element 52 can have a longitudinal length of the order of from about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch to about 3 inches, and a transverse width of the order of from about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch to about 1 inch. The length and width of fastener element 52 will be influenced by the shape of the flap, as well as by the lateral position of the fastener element relative to napkin longitudinal centerline 38, in order for the fastener elements 52 and 54 to be properly positioned so they come into at least partial surface contact with each other when the flaps are brought into overlapping relationship.

Second fastener element 54 can be in the form of a contact surface that can be the complementary portion of a hook and loop fastener system, or it can be a release area that allows attachment, release, and reattachment of a pressure-sensitive-adhesive-bearing surface. As with first fastener element 52, second fastener element 54 can be of elongated form and can have a length and a width that is influenced by the shape of the flap, as well as by the lateral position of the fastener element relative to napkin longitudinal centerline 38. In that regard, the length of second fastener element 54 can be from about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch to about 3 inches, and the width can be from about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch to about 1 inch. Alternatively, second fastener element 54 can be garment-facing surface 56 of backsheet 26, without any additional elements, provided that first fastener element 52 can securely and releasably be connected with that backsheet surface.

The lateral spacing of first and second fastener elements 52 and 54 relative to longitudinal centerline 38 is dependent, in part, upon the range of panty crotch widths. As noted earlier herein, the panty crotch width can vary; it is generally dependent upon the size of the panty. Consequently, the spacing between the fastener elements can be of the order of from about 4 inches to about $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches. However, if the backsheet surface 56 is itself the second fastener element, then it is not critical where the first fastener element is positioned, so long as it is in a position to contact the outermost surface of flap 36 when each of the flaps has been folded over the respective edges at the crotch area of the panty. Moreover, it will be apparent that the connection of the flaps of this napkin embodiment, when the napkin is to be connected with a panty, must be effected by following a particular flap folding sequence - specifically, flap 34 must be folded over the outer surface of the crotch area of the panty before flap 36, so that first fastener

element 52 is facing the surface of flap 36 to enable a secure connection to be effected between the two flaps.

In another embodiment of the present invention as illustrated in Figures 7 and 8, each of flaps 34, 36 of napkin 100 carries two fastener elements 102, 104. The fastener elements carried by a particular flap can be the same type of fastener element, or, as shown in Figures 7 and 8, they can be complementary elements. In any event, one fastener element is positioned on the body-facing surface of one of the flaps, and a complementary or cooperating fastener element is positioned on the opposite, or garment-facing surface of the other flap. This embodiment of the invention permits either of the flaps to be folded over first and then connected with the other flap in at least partially overlapping relationship. It thereby simplifies the flap attachment process by eliminating the need for the wearer to fold the flaps in a particular sequence, as is necessary to utilize properly and effectively the embodiment of the invention illustrated in Figures 1 and 2. Again, the fastener elements employed can be any of the complementary elements of the fastening systems hereinbefore described.

As shown in Figures 7 and 8, both fastener elements carried by each flap are aligned with each other and are coextensive with each other. The respective fastener elements can be of any desired size, shape, and position, so long as the flaps can be connected together and retained in the desired overlapped position by the interconnected fastener elements of the respective flaps. As also shown in Figures 7 and 8, fastener elements 102 and 104 are pressure-sensitive adhesive areas that can be covered by respective release strips 106, 108. As earlier noted, however, other forms of complementary fastener elements can also be employed.

A further embodiment of the present invention is shown in Figures 9 and 10. In that embodiment the fastener elements 102, 104 of napkin 110 are disposed on both flap surfaces, as in the embodiment shown in Figures 7 and 8. However, in the Figures 9 and 10 embodiment the elongated first and second fastener elements 102, 104 are not coextensive with each other, but, instead, are angularly rotated with respect to each other, in this instance by an angle of substantially 90°. That positioning arrangement enables flaps 34, 36 to be readily fastened together without the need for carefully aligning the centerlines of the respective flaps relative to each other to ensure overlap of

the respective complementary fastening system elements. As will be appreciated by those skilled in the art, the angular relationship between the fastener elements carried on a particular flap can be different from 90°, if desired, so long as the fastener elements are angularly disposed relative to each other. The angular relationship of the fastener elements facilitates flap attachment and permits attachment of the flaps to each other even if the complementary fastener elements carried by the flaps are slightly offset from each other after the flaps have been folded over the edges of the crotch area of the panty.

A still further embodiment of the present invention is illustrated in Figures 11 and 12, in which the fastening system elements 102, 104 of napkin 112 are disposed with respect to each other in the same relative angular arrangement as shown in Figure 9, except that the axes of each of the fastener elements has been rotated by 45° relative to their positions in the Figure 9 embodiment. As was the case with the Figure 9 embodiment, the orientation of the fastener elements in the Figure 11 embodiment enables connection of the flaps with each other without the need to carefully align the centerlines of the flaps or to carefully align the fastener elements, because the orientation of the fastener elements provides a greater opportunity for at least partial overlap of the respective fastener elements for a large number of possible relative positions of the flaps.

Figures 13 through 16 show napkin structures wherein the flaps are provided by one or more separate and distinct, laterally extending members that are attached to the backsheet of the napkin. Moreover, as shown, the separate flap members can have their longitudinal axes aligned with transverse axis 40 of the absorbent core, if desired. However, that position is not essential for satisfactory operation of those embodiments, and the flap members can be positioned at any desired and convenient position along the longitudinal centerline of the absorbent core of the napkin.

In the embodiment shown in Figures 13 and 14, a non-integrally-formed, separate, unitary piece of flap material 80 extends across napkin 114, on the backsheet side thereof. Flap material piece 80 defines each of the respective flaps, and it can be made from any of a number of materials, including materials that are different from the materials utilized to make the backsheet. For example, suitable materials for that purpose include those disclosed in U.S. Patent No. 5,558,663, entitled, "Absorbent Articles Having Undergarment Covering Components with Zones of Extensibility,"

which issued on September 24, 1996, to Weinberger et al., the disclosure of which is hereby incorporated by reference to the same extent as if fully rewritten. And by "non-integrally-formed" is meant that the flaps are not extensions of the backsheet material.

The use of a separate piece of material for the flaps provides distinct advantages.

5 First of all, non-integral flaps permit a much wider range of possible flap materials to be utilized to form the flaps. Such possible flap materials can be of a type that provide greater comfort, more softness, or that have a lower cost than integrally-formed flaps that are extensions of the backsheet and topsheet materials. Secondly, non-integral flaps permit more freedom in the manufacturing process in that the same production line can
10 readily be utilized to manufacture sanitary napkins that do not have flaps, and then by adding a suitable flap application apparatus to attach the separate piece of material the same production line can be utilized to manufacture sanitary napkins having a pair of flaps defined by the separate piece of material.

In the embodiment illustrated in Figures 15 and 16, two discrete flap members 82
15 and 84 are provided, one extending outwardly from each side of napkin 116. Flaps 82 and 84 can be made of the same materials as were identified above in the context of unitary flap member 80 shown in Figures 13 and 14 and they can be secured to backsheet 26 in the same manner. In the Figures 15 and 16 embodiment, however, each of flaps 82, 84 is individually formed and is secured to garment-facing surface 56 of
20 backsheet 26 at respective positions that lie laterally outwardly of napkin longitudinal centerline 38.

Napkins Having Zones of Flap Extensibility

Further embodiments of the present invention are illustrated in Figures 17 through 23. In each of those further embodiments lateral extensibility has been imparted
25 to discrete portions of each of the flaps, to permit a limited amount of lateral stretch of the flap material at those particular portions of the flaps, to respond to and to accommodate particular stresses imposed on the flaps when the napkin is placed in its desired operative position in the crotch area of a panty, or stresses applied to the flaps while the napkin is worn and is in use.

30 When positioned within the crotch area of a panty and worn, a sanitary napkin assumes generally the same U-shape that the panty crotch assumes, in a longitudinal

direction of the panty crotch and napkin, because of the conformation of the adjacent anatomical surfaces of the body of the wearer. Similarly, the flaps and the joinder zones between and interconnecting the flaps with the main portion of the backsheet of the napkin also tend to assume what is generally a U-shape in the longitudinal direction of the napkin. Consequently, when the flaps are folded over respective U-shaped crotch edges 74 and 76 (see Figures 5 and 6), the U-shaped fold line of the napkin, when viewed in a plane parallel with the longitudinal axis of the absorbent core, and the forces applied to the flaps during the flap folding and attachment operations, impose upon the flaps tensile stresses that are greatest at the longitudinal extremities of each of the fold lines.

One approach to relieving the stresses in those areas of sanitary napkins having flaps involves the formation of V-shaped notches adjacent the flap fold lines, as disclosed in U.S. Patent No. 4,917,697, entitled, "Sanitary Napkins Having Flaps and Stress Relief Means," which was previously referred to herein and the disclosure of which was earlier incorporated herein by reference.

In the embodiment shown in Figures 17 and 18, napkin 118 includes a plurality of discrete, spaced, longitudinally extending ridges 88 and grooves 90 that have been formed in each of the flaps at positions laterally outward from absorbent core 24, and along the general area of the napkin that when in use would include or be adjacent to a flap fold line. As shown, ridges 88 are of substantially equal length and are spaced laterally from each other by intervening grooves 90. The ridges and grooves are also generally parallel to each other and are substantially parallel to longitudinal axis 38 of absorbent core 24. As also shown in Figure 17, a groove 90 extends between adjacent parallel ridges 88, so that in cross section, as shown in Figure 18, the alternating ridges 88 and grooves 90 define an area of pleats, corrugations, or wavy areas in each of the flaps.

Formation of the ridges and grooves can be effected by embossing, or by employing similar techniques for deforming the flap material to form such ridge and groove elements. The shapes of suitable ridges and grooves, and methods and apparatus for forming them, are disclosed in U.S. Patent No. 5,518,801, entitled, "Web Materials Exhibiting Elastic-Like Behavior," which issued on May 21, 1996, to Chappell et al.;

U.S. Patent No. 5,156,793, entitled, "Method for Incrementally Stretching Zero Strain Stretch Laminate Web in a Non-Uniform Manner to Impart a Varying Degree of Elasticity Thereto," which issued on October 20, 1992, to Buell et al.; and U.S. Patent No. 5,167,897, entitled, "Method for Incrementally Stretching a Zero Strain Stretch
5 Laminate Web to Impart Elasticity Thereto," which issued on December 1, 1992, to Weber et al. The disclosure of each of those patents is hereby incorporated herein by reference to the same extent as if fully rewritten.

The formation of a localized pattern of linear ridges and grooves in the positions illustrated in Figure 17 permits each of the flaps to be laterally elastically extensible,
10 relative to absorbent core 24, for a limited distance. The degree of extensibility is dependent upon the nature of the flap material and the configuration and spacing of the ridges and grooves. The sizes and spacings of the ridges can be as disclosed in published PCT application No. PCT/US95/01472, entitled, "Absorbent Articles," published on August 10, 1995, as International Publication No. WO 95/20931, the disclosure of which
15 is hereby incorporated by reference to the same extent as if fully rewritten.

Because ridges 88 and grooves 90 extend in the longitudinal direction of the napkin and along the entire longitudinal length of the flaps, portions of the flaps can be extended different distances along the entire lengths of the ridges and grooves, and need not be uniform in the direction of napkin transverse axis 40. Instead, the extension
20 forces can be applied to a flap at an acute angle relative to transverse axis 40, in order to accommodate different levels of stress that could be imposed upon different portions of the flaps when the napkin is being connected with a panty and when the napkin is in use.

Ridges 88 and grooves 90 can also be so formed as to extend for a distance less than the entire flap longitudinal dimension, as shown in figures 19, 21, and
25 23. In that regard, the longitudinally-positioned ridges and grooves enable the flaps to be stretched or extended laterally relative to the napkin and as may be necessary to accommodate the particular crotch width of a panty, from wide to narrow, and to still be capable of being positioned in overlapped relationship on the outer surface of the crotch area of the panty, regardless of the crotch width of the panty.

30 In the embodiment illustrated in Figures 19 and 20, napkin 120 is structurally similar to that of Figure 17, but it includes additional zones of extensibility 94 that are

formed in small, discrete portions of each of the respective flaps 34, 36 of napkin 120. Zones of extensibility 94 are of generally triangular shape, and include parallel ridges and grooves that are disposed so that their respective centerlines extend in a direction substantially perpendicular to longitudinal axis 38 of absorbent core 24. As shown, the
5 lengths of the respective ridges increase in a direction from ends 42, 44 of napkin 20 toward transverse axis 40 of absorbent core 24.

The ridges and grooves defining extensibility zones 94 shown in Figure 19 can have a cross-sectional appearance similar to those of ridges 88 and grooves 90 of Figure 17, to permit longitudinal extension of the flap material in the localized areas
10 encompassed by those zones, to enable the flaps to respond to and to accommodate stresses in different directions that can be imposed on the flaps as a result of particular conditions during installation and use of the napkin. In that regard, extensibility zones 94 permit a limited degree of extensibility in a longitudinal direction of the napkin and serve to provide stress relief points at the intersection of the longitudinal extremities of the
15 flaps and backsheet 26. Extensibility zones 94 are directed to providing a type of stress relief that is similar to that disclosed in U.S. Patent No. 4,917,697, which issued to Osborn, III et al., and which was identified and referred to earlier herein, in which stress-relief notches are provided at the respective longitudinal ends of each of the flaps.

Further embodiments of a napkin having lateral extensibility and localized,
20 angularly disposed extensibility zones are shown in Figures 21 through 24. Napkin 122 of Figure 21 and napkin 124 of Figure 23 each can have the same basic, overall structure as that of napkin 118 shown in Figure 17.

Extensibility zones 96 positioned as shown in Figures 21 and 22 are generally structurally similar to extensibility zones 94 shown in Figure 19, in that they include a
25 plurality of parallel, spaced ridges and grooves. However, extensibility zones 96 include ridges and grooves that are differently-oriented from those of extensibility zones 94 shown in Figure 19. The Figure 21 extensibility zones are provided adjacent the edge of the napkin at substantially the junctions between the longitudinal ends of the flaps and the body of the napkin similar to the general positions of the extensibility zones shown in
30 Figure 19. In the Figure 21 embodiment, however, the ridges and grooves are of substantially the same length, and the centerlines of the respective ridges and grooves are

disposed at an acute angle relative both to longitudinal axis 38 as well as to transverse axis 40.

In the napkin embodiment shown in Figures 23 and 24, extensibility zones 98 are of generally triangular form and are defined by a plurality of spaced, parallel ridges and grooves. The ridges and grooves are disposed at an acute angle relative to the napkin longitudinal and transverse axes. The disposition and lengths of the ridges and grooves in extensibility zones 98 are such that the ridges and grooves are longer adjacent outer edge 31 of napkin 124, and they gradually diminish in length in an inward direction that is perpendicular to their respective centerlines. As shown, the ridges and grooves define zones of extensibility 98 in the form of isosceles triangles, although other generally triangular forms of zones of extensibility having the ridge centerlines oriented as shown in Figure 23 can also be employed.

Methods of Folding the Napkins

Because of the releasability and reattachability attributes of the flap fastening systems that preferably are utilized in connection with the present invention, the flaps and the fastening system can advantageously be used to hold the napkin in folded form. Before use, folding the napkin to a smaller, more compact size permits more convenient handling of the napkin for packaging purposes prior to sale, and it enables the user to carry one or more in her purse, if desired. After use, the napkin can be refolded to permit convenient and sanitary disposal of the used napkin. One form of folding technique and sequence for a napkin having the flap and fastening system structure hereinbefore described, as illustrated in Figures 1 and 2, is shown sequentially in Figures 25 through 28, in which napkin 20 in accordance with the present invention is folded in a manner to provide a more compact, generally rectangular structure that is more convenient to package and to carry.

In Figure 25, napkin 20 is shown after the completion of the first step in the folding sequence, after end 44 has been folded inwardly along any convenient fold line toward transverse axis 40 to overlie absorbent core 24. The fold line can be any convenient transversely extending line that lies between the outer edge of end 44 and transverse axis 40, but preferably it is so selected as to cause at least a portion of end 44 to lie between flaps 34 and 36.

As the second step in the folding sequence, end 42 of napkin 20 is folded inwardly to overlies absorbent core 24 by folding about any convenient fold line that is lies between the outermost edge of end 42 and transverse axis 40. Again, the fold line is so selected as to cause at least a portion of end 42 to lie between flaps 34 and 36. As shown in Figure 26, which shows the napkin after the completion of the second step of the folding sequence, the respective ends 42, 44 of napkin 20, when folded inwardly onto absorbent core 24, are in partially overlapped relationship with end 42 uppermost. However, if desired, the flap fold lines can be so selected that the outermost edges of respective ends 42, 44 of the napkin are spaced from each other after both ends have been folded, or the fold lines can be so selected that the outermost edges of respective ends 42, 44 are in contacting relationship, rather than in overlapping relationship. The latter two positions of the folded-over napkin ends, with ends 42 and 44 in non-overlapped relationship, serve to reduce the overall thickness of the completely folded napkin, as compared with the thickness of the folded napkin having ends that partially overlap when folded inwardly.

As shown in Figure 27, the next step in the folding sequence is for flap 36 to be folded inwardly over the already inwardly-folded ends 42, 44. Thereafter, flap 34 is folded inwardly over each of the already inwardly-folded ends 42, 44 and also partially over flap 36, so that fastener elements 52 and 54 engage each other, to thereby hold the folded-over portions of the napkin in their respective folded-over positions and to provide the completed folded napkin as shown in Figure 28. The flap fastening system hereinbefore described in the context of the invention as it is shown in Figures 1 and 2 is utilized in the folding operation to secure the two flaps together over the inwardly-folded ends 42, 44, and thereby provide a closed, self-contained napkin that is of a more convenient size for a user to carry in her purse than if the napkin were in its flat, opened form as it is shown in Figures 1 and 2.

When napkin 20 is in its folded condition as shown in Figure 28, each of the outwardly facing surfaces of the folded napkin is a portion of the garment-facing surface 56 of backsheet 26 or of the garment-facing surfaces of flaps 34, 36, so that each of the body-facing surfaces of the napkin is within the interior of the folded article, and is not exposed, to maintain the cleanliness of the absorbent portion of the napkin before use, as

well as to maintain cleanliness after use and after refolding, to enable convenient carrying of the used napkin until proper disposal can be effected.

Additional Embodiments

Another embodiment of the present invention to facilitate folding of the napkin
5 into a convenient form both before and after use is shown in Figures 29 through 32. In that embodiment, the garment-facing surface at each of ends 126 and 128 of napkin 130 includes a pair of first fastener elements 132 of a fastening system, with a fastener element disposed on each side of longitudinal axis 38 of absorbent core 24 at each end of napkin 130. A cooperating pair of complementary, second fastener elements 134 is
10 provided on each of side flaps 136, 138, on the respective body-facing surfaces thereof. Second fastener elements 134 on each flap are disposed in spaced relationship with each other and on each side of transverse axis 40 of absorbent core 24, as shown in Figure 29. This embodiment is adapted to be in a folded condition before use, with no fastening elements exposed, and therefore it does not require separate release strips to cover
15 adhesive-containing areas. Consequently, this embodiment when in folded condition exposes no sticky surfaces, requires less adhesive, and provides cost savings because of the reduced quantity of adhesive needed and also because of the elimination of separate release strips.

The folding sequence for napkin 130 shown in Figure 29 is similar to that for
20 napkin 20 of Figures 1 and 2 as shown in Figures 25 through 28. The folding sequence includes the steps of sequentially folding inwardly each of ends 126, 128 of napkin 130 about fold lines that extend generally parallel to transverse axis 40, so that the ends each overlie absorbent core 24, as shown in Figure 30. As there shown, the respective outermost edges of each of ends 126, 128 of the napkin preferably are not in overlapped
25 condition, but are either in contacting relationship, or they can be slightly spaced from each other, as visible in the right side view of the folded napkin as it is illustrated in Figure 31. After both ends 126, 128 have been folded inwardly, each of flaps 136, 138 is individually folded inwardly about suitable respective fold lines that extend generally parallel to longitudinal axis 38, so that the adjacent first and second fastener elements
30 132, 134 contact each other to provide a completely closed, folded assembly in the form shown in Figure 32, in which flaps 136 and 138 are not overlapped, to minimize the

overall thickness of the completely-folded napkin. Although illustrated and described in the context of pairs of fastener elements 132, 134 on respective ends and flaps of the napkins, unitary fastener elements (not shown) can be substituted for each pair of fastener elements shown, if desired.

5 A further embodiment of the present invention is shown in Figures 33 and 34, which illustrate an asymmetrical napkin 140 having a greater width at end 142 than at end 144. Wider end 142 includes outwardly extending lobes 146, 148 to accommodate a larger absorbency area and absorbency volume by permitting an asymmetric absorbent core 150 having an enlarged end to be employed. Absorbent core 150 is preferably
10 asymmetrical relative to transverse axis 40 but is preferably symmetrical relative to longitudinal axis 38. Each of lobes 146, 148 carries on the garment-facing surface of the lobe one fastener element 152. Similarly, the narrower, opposite end 144 of napkin 140 includes on the garment-facing surface of that end a pair of laterally spaced, complementary fastener elements 154 that are complementary with and engageable with
15 fastener elements 152 carried on the backsheet side of each of lobes 146, 148. In that regard, if desired a single, elongated fastener element (not shown), having a longitudinal axis that extends transversely relative to the longitudinal axis of core 150, can be provided instead of the two spaced fastener elements 154.

 Lobes 146, 148, ends 142, 144, and flaps 156, 158 of the Figure 33 embodiment
20 can be folded inwardly to provide a closed, folded napkin in a manner similar to the folding sequence generally illustrated in Figures 25 through 28. However, initially lobes 146 and 148 are each sequentially folded inwardly about respective fold lines that extend in a generally parallel direction relative to longitudinal axis 38, so that each of the lobes overlies absorbent core 150 with its respective fastener element 152 facing upwardly, as
25 shown in Figure 34. After lobes 146, 148 have been folded over, they are not in overlapped relationship, and their outermost edges can be spaced from each other, as shown in Figure 34, although the outermost edges of the folded-over lobes can also be in contact with each other, if desired.

 After lobes 146, 148 have been folded inwardly, narrow end 144 is then folded
30 inwardly about a generally transversely-extending fold line to overlie absorbent core 150. After narrow end 144 has been folded over, fastener elements 154 carried by

narrow end 144 face upwardly, as shown in Figure 34. Additionally, it is preferred that narrow end 144 be so oriented after folding that fastener elements 154 carried by narrow end 144 can engage fastener elements 152 carried by lobes 146, 148.

Wide end 142 that includes lobes 146, 148 is then folded inwardly about a transversely extending fold line to overlie absorbent core 150. The fold line is preferably so selected that when wide end 142 is folded over, fastener elements 152 carried by lobes 146, 148 overlie the respective complementary fastener elements 154 on the upwardly-facing surface of folded-over narrow end 144. When folded-over wider end 142 is pressed against folded-over narrow end 144, the respective fastener elements 152, 154 engage each other to hold and to maintain the narrow and wide ends of napkin 140 in partially overlapped relationship, as shown in Figure 35. Thereafter, flap 158 is folded inwardly over folded-over end 142, as shown in Figure 36, to expose fastener element 154 carried by flap 158, and flap 156 is then folded inwardly over flap 158, as shown in Figure 37, so that fastener element 152 carried by flap 156 engages with fastener element 154 carried by flap 158 to securely hold the folded napkin in its folded condition.

A still further embodiment of the present invention that includes flaps, that is foldable into a compact, self-contained package, and that does not require fastener cover strips or release strips is shown in Figure 38. Sanitary napkin 200 is structurally similar to the napkin shown in Figures 1 and 2 in that it includes a body-facing surface, a garment-facing surface, a fluid-impervious backsheet 202 defining the garment-facing surface, an elongated absorbent core 204, a fluid-pervious topsheet 206 defining the body-facing surface, and a pair of laterally outwardly extending flaps 208 and 209. Absorbent core 204 can be of a thinner overall structure, comparable with commercially available napkins commonly referred to as "mini-pads."

Each of flaps 208 and 209 includes a pair of first fastener elements 210 positioned on the body-facing surface of napkin 200 in longitudinally spaced relationship. Flaps 208 and 209 also include a second fastener element 211 that is positioned between first fastener elements 210. On flap 208 fastener element 211 is on the garment-facing side of the flap and on flap 209 fastener element 215 is on the body-facing side of the flap. Preferably, fastener elements 210 and 211 are areas of pressure-

sensitive adhesive.

The Figure 38 embodiment also includes a third pair of fastener elements 212 positioned in laterally spaced relationship on the garment-facing surface of release strip 213 adjacent first longitudinal end 214 of napkin 200, and a fourth pair of fastener elements 216 positioned in laterally spaced relationship on the garment-facing surface of the backsheet adjacent second longitudinal end 218 of napkin 200. Fastener elements 212 and 216 are also preferably pressure-sensitive adhesive areas. Instead of two individual, laterally spaced adhesive areas as shown, a single, elongated adhesive area having its longitudinal axis extending transversely relative to the napkin longitudinal axis can be provided as an alternative arrangement, if desired.

The manipulative steps to fold napkin 200 into a compact, self-contained package are similar to those illustrated in Figures 25 through 28. Each of ends 214 and 218 is first individually folded inwardly in the directions indicated by arrows 224 and 226, respectively, about respective imaginary fold lines 228 and 230, so that ends 214 and 218 are as shown in Figure 39, in which each end overlies absorbent core 204, but the ends are not necessarily in overlapped relationship relative to each other. When ends 214 and 218 are folded over in the manner described, third fastener elements 212 and fourth fastener elements 216 are exposed and are facing upwardly, in the same direction as the body-facing surface of absorbent core 204, as shown in Figure 39.

Flap 208 is then folded inwardly in the direction shown by arrow 220, so that it overlies a portion of folded-over ends 214 and 218 with fastener element 211 facing upwardly. Similarly, flap 209 is then folded inwardly in the direction shown by arrow 222, so that it overlies a portion of folded-over ends 214 and 218 with fastener element 215 facing upwardly, as shown in Figure 40. When so folded over, first fastener elements 210 of each of flaps 208 and 209 engage with and releasably adhere to respective third and fourth fastener elements 212 and 216, and fastener elements 211 and 215 engage with each other to retain the folded-over elements in their folded-over positions.

The resulting folded-over napkin is of a convenient size, in which each of the fastener elements is contained within the folded-over napkin and no fastener elements are exposed. Additionally, the body-facing surface of the absorbent core is completely

contained within the folded-over napkin to maintain the cleanliness of the absorbent core before use of the napkin and to substantially cover the absorbent core after use of the napkin.

It will be apparent that the napkin embodiments illustrated in Figures 25, 29, 33, and 38 do not require release liner sheets to cover the flap and end adhesive areas, because when in their completely folded condition each of those embodiments is without outwardly-facing adhesive areas.

Flap Severance Embodiment

In a still further embodiment of the present invention, as illustrated in Figure 41, at least one of flaps 34, 36 includes a line of weakness 160 that extends across the flap, and that can be oriented to extend in a direction generally parallel with the longitudinal axis of the napkin. The napkin can have an overall structure as shown in Figures 1 and 2, and line of weakness 160 can be straight, curved, or it can include both straight and curved components.

Figure 41 is a fragmentary view of the outermost surface of the crotch area of a panty 60 with a napkin (not shown) in position against the innermost surface at the crotch area. Flaps 34 and 36 have each been folded over respective edges 76, 74 of the leg openings at the crotch area of the panty and they have been attached to each other by one or more fastener elements 54, only one of which is shown in Figure 39. Line of weakness 160 is provided to facilitate removal of the napkin after use, and without the need by the wearer to disconnect the flaps from each other at fastener element 54. Removal of the napkin is effected by manually tearing the flap that includes line of weakness 160, which in this instance is flap 34. The tear is made along line of weakness 160 to sever flap 34 to release the flap interconnection that assists in holding the napkin in position relative to the crotch area of the panty, and thereby to facilitate removal of the napkin from the panty without the need to disconnect the flaps from each other at fastener element 54. Line of weakness 160 is preferably a line that is formed in the material that defines flap 34, or flap 36, or both, and it enables the user to easily sever the flap in which line of weakness 160 is provided.

Line of weakness 160 can be a score line in the form of a narrow line of reduced flap material thickness that can be impressed into the flap material by heat, by pressure,

or by a combination of heat and pressure, so that the flap material can be readily torn along that line without excessive effort. Preferably, line of weakness 160 retains sufficient structural integrity to maintain as a single piece the flap in which the line of weakness is formed, until severance of that line is desired. As an alternative structural
5 embodiment, line of weakness 160 can be a series of spaced, aligned embossments of any suitable shape that together define a series of spaced, thinner, weakened areas in the flap material. As a further alternative, line of weakness 160 can be defined by a series of aligned, spaced, linear cuts that extend through the flap material, or it can be provided by a series of aligned, non-linear cuts or small apertures, such as perforations, that extend
10 through the flap material and that can be of any desired and effective form.

As shown in Figure 41 line of weakness 160 provided in flap 34 is a series of aligned, spaced, linear cuts that extend through the flap material, and line of weakness 161 provided in flap 36 is a score line defined by a line of reduced flap material thickness. Additionally, although shown in Figure 39 as having two differently
15 structured lines of weakness, merely for illustrative purposes, it should be understood that if two lines of weakness are provided, they preferably are of the same structure. In its preferred form the napkin need have only a single line of weakness to provide the desired ease of removability of the napkin after use.

Preferably, the line of weakness is a score line of reduced flap material thickness
20 in order to maintain the liquid-impervious nature of the garment-contacting surface of the flap in which the line of weakness is provided. In any event, however, the line of weakness is so formed that a wearer can readily and without excessive effort tear the flap to sever the encircling assembly of flaps 34 and 36 along the line of weakness for more convenient and more rapid removal of a used napkin.

25 Flap Connector Piece Embodiment

Another embodiment of the present invention is illustrated in Figure 42, which is another fragmentary view of the outermost surface of the crotch area of a panty 60 with a napkin (not shown) in position against the innermost surface at the crotch area. In the embodiment shown in Figure 42, napkin flaps 162, 164 do not meet when folded over
30 crotch area edges 74, 76 of panty 60, but, instead, they are interconnected by a separate connector piece 166. Each flap can carry on its body-contacting surface, adjacent the

outermost end of the flap, one element 168 of a fastener system. Connector piece 166 can include a pair of complementary fastener elements 170 that are adapted and positioned to contact and to engage with complementary fastener elements 168 carried by the flaps. The complementary fastener elements can be of the hook-and-loop type, if
5 desired. Alternatively, either the connector piece or the flaps, or both, can be provided with adhesive areas to permit interconnection between the flaps and the connector piece.

Connector piece 166 can be of generally rectangular form, as shown, or it can be of any other convenient and effective form, such as square, circular, oval, or the like, and it can be made from any soft, flexible material having sufficient strength to be self-
10 supporting. Such a connector piece can be made to be washable and reusable, and it can incorporate an enhanced fastening system for additional attachment security.

The materials from which connector piece 166 can be made include the backsheet material, as well as a combination of the backsheet material together with the topsheet material. In that regard, trip strips of backsheet or of backsheet and attached top
15 sheet material remaining after cutting napkin components from webs of backsheet material or overlapped backsheet and topsheet material, when cut to appropriate size, can be used as the connector piece. Preferably, the connector piece is formed from a material that can readily be disposed of without environmental detriment.

The connector piece can also be made from a durable material that can be reused.
20 In that instance a single connector piece can be packaged along with a number of sanitary napkins to reduce cost.

Although particular embodiments of the present invention have been illustrated and described, it will be apparent to those skilled in the art that various changes and modifications can be made without departing from the spirit of the present invention. It
25 is therefore intended to encompass within the appended claims all such changes and modifications that fall within the scope of the present invention.

WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A disposable absorbent article adapted to be worn and to be positioned
5 relative to the wearer's body for receiving and retaining body waste fluids to prevent soiling
of undergarments worn by the wearer, said absorbent article comprising:
 - a. a liquid-impervious backsheet having a rear surface adapted to face toward
the wearer's garments when the absorbent article is worn, and a front surface adapted to face
toward the wearer's body when the absorbent article is worn, the backsheet including a pair
10 of longitudinally extending side edges;
 - b. an elongated absorbent core for absorbing body waste fluids of the wearer
while the absorbent article is worn, the absorbent core positioned in overlying relationship
with the front surface of the backsheet and having a longitudinal axis and a transverse axis;
 - c. a liquid-pervious topsheet overlying the absorbent core and having a rear
15 surface facing toward the absorbent core and a front surface facing toward and adapted to
contact the wearer's body when the article is worn;
 - d. a pair of side flaps extending laterally outwardly from the side edges of the
absorbent core, each flap having a liquid-impervious outer surface adapted to face toward
the wearer's garments when the absorbent article is worn, and an inner surface adapted to
20 face toward the wearer's body when the absorbent article is worn, wherein each of the flaps
extends laterally from the absorbent core longitudinal axis a distance sufficient to enable the
flaps to be in at least partial overlapping relationship when each of the flaps is folded around
respective edges of a crotch area of the undergarment after initial placement of the backsheet
of the absorbent article in a desired position against the inner crotch surface of the
undergarment, at least one side flap having a first area of elastic extensibility defined by a
25 plurality of laterally spaced, longitudinally extending, first parallel ridges and alternating
parallel grooves formed in the at least one side flap to allow the at least one side flap to
elastically extend in response to stresses applied to the at least one side flap when the
absorbent article is placed in position against the inner crotch surface of the undergarment.

2. A disposable absorbent article in accordance with claim 1 wherein the parallel ridges extend substantially parallel to the absorbent core longitudinal axis.

5 3. A disposable absorbent article in accordance with claim 1 including second extensibility areas having second groups of a plurality of alternating ridges and grooves formed in the at least one side flap, wherein the ridges and grooves defining the second extensibility areas are positioned adjacent longitudinal ends of the first extensibility areas

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10 4. A disposable absorbent article adapted to be worn and to be positioned relative to the wearer's body for receiving and retaining body waste fluids to prevent soiling of undergarments worn by the wearer, said absorbent article comprising:

a. a liquid-impervious backsheet having a rear surface adapted to face toward the wearer's garments when the absorbent article is worn, and a front surface adapted to face
15 toward the wearer's body when the absorbent article is worn, the backsheet including a pair of longitudinally extending side edges;

b. an elongated absorbent core for absorbing body waste fluids of the wearer while the absorbent article is worn, the absorbent core positioned in overlying relationship with the front surface of the backsheet and having a longitudinal axis and a transverse axis;

20 c. a liquid-pervious topsheet overlying the absorbent core and having a rear surface facing toward the absorbent core and a front surface facing toward and adapted to contact the wearer's body when the article is worn;

d. a pair of side flaps extending laterally outwardly from the side edges of the absorbent core, each flap having a liquid-impervious outer surface adapted to face toward
25 the wearer's garments when the absorbent article is worn, and an inner surface adapted to face toward the wearer's body when the absorbent article is worn, wherein each of the flaps has a lateral extent from the longitudinal axis sufficient to enable the flaps to be in at least

partial overlapping relationship when each of the flaps is folded around respective edges of a crotch area of the undergarment after initial placement of the backsheet of the absorbent article in a desired position against the inner crotch surface of the undergarment;

- 5 e. a fastener element positioned on the flap outer surface of at least one flap to enable contact to be made between the fastener element of the at least one flap and the other flap after the flaps have each been folded around the crotch area of the undergarment, wherein at least one side flap includes a line of weakness extending across the flap in a direction generally parallel to the absorbent core longitudinal axis to permit severance of the at least one flap along the line of weakness to facilitate separation of the contacting flaps and enable
10 removal of the absorbent article from the undergarment.

5. A disposable absorbent article adapted to be worn and to be positioned relative to the wearer's body for receiving and retaining body waste fluids to prevent soiling of a garment worn by the wearer of the absorbent article, said absorbent article comprising:

- 15 a. a body portion having an absorbent core adapted to be positioned adjacent the body of the wearer for absorbing body fluids, and a liquid-impervious backsheet overlying the absorbent core and having a garment-facing side, the backsheet adapted to be positioned between the absorbent core and a garment worn by the wearer of the article with the garment-facing side facing away from the wearer's body;
- 20 b. a pair of side flaps extending laterally outwardly from the body portion of the article and having a lateral length sufficient to permit the flaps to extend over an outer surface of the crotch area of the garment and to cover crotch edge portions at the crotch area to protect the crotch edge portions from being soiled by body fluids that have not been retained in the absorbent core, the side flaps each carrying a first fastener element adjacent
25 laterally outermost edges of the flap on the garment-facing side of the article; and
- c. a connector member having a length sufficient to extend between and to contact outwardly-facing surfaces of the side flaps after the flaps have been folded over the crotch area edges of the garment, the connector member including a pair of spaced, second fastener elements that are releasably engageable with the first fastener elements to hold the
30 flaps in a folded-over condition relative to the crotch area of the garment and to maintain the article in a desired position relative to the garment.

6. A disposable absorbent article adapted to be worn and to be positioned relative to the wearer's body for receiving and retaining body waste fluids to prevent soiling of undergarments worn by the wearer, said absorbent article comprising:

- 5 a. a liquid-impervious backsheet having a rear surface adapted to face toward the wearer's garments when the absorbent article is worn, and a front surface adapted to face toward the wearer's body when the absorbent article is worn, the backsheet including a pair of longitudinally extending side edges;
- b. an elongated absorbent core for absorbing body waste fluids of the wearer
10 while the absorbent article is worn, the absorbent core positioned in overlying relationship with the front surface of the backsheet and having a longitudinal axis and a transverse axis;
- c. a liquid-pervious topsheet overlying the absorbent core and having a rear surface facing toward the absorbent core and a front surface facing toward and adapted to contact the wearer's body when the article is worn, wherein the absorbent core is asymmetric
15 about its transverse axis and includes at a first longitudinal end a pair of lobes of absorbent material that extend laterally outwardly relative to a core longitudinal axis a greater distance than a corresponding width of the core at a second, opposite longitudinal end of the core to provide additional absorptive capacity at the first longitudinal end of the core, wherein each lobe includes an outer, garment-facing surface that faces the wearer's undergarment when
20 the article is worn and a first core fastener element carried on the garment-facing surfaces of each of the lobes, and wherein the second longitudinal end of the core includes an outer, garment-facing surface that faces the wearer's undergarment when the article is worn, and at least one second core fastener element carried on the garment-facing surface of the core adjacent the second longitudinal end thereof, wherein the at least one second core fastener
25 element is releasably engageable with each of the first core fastener elements for releasably retaining the core in a folded-over condition before and after use of the article.

7. A disposable absorbent article adapted to be worn and to be positioned relative to the wearer's body for receiving and retaining body waste fluids to prevent soiling
30 of garments worn by the wearer, said absorbent article comprising:

a. a liquid-impervious backsheet having a rear surface adapted to face toward the wearer's garments when the absorbent article is worn, and a front surface adapted to face toward the wearer's body when the absorbent article is worn, the backsheet including a pair of longitudinally extending side edges;

5 b. an elongated absorbent core for absorbing body waste fluids of the wearer while the absorbent article is worn, the absorbent core positioned in overlying relationship with the front surface of the backsheet and having a longitudinal axis and a transverse axis;

c. a liquid-pervious topsheet overlying the absorbent core and having a rear surface facing toward the absorbent core and a front surface facing toward and adapted to
10 contact the wearer's body when the article is worn;

d. a pair of side flaps extending laterally outwardly from the side edges of the absorbent core, each flap having a liquid-impervious outer surface adapted to face toward the wearer's garments when the absorbent article is worn, and an inner surface adapted to face toward the wearer's body when the absorbent article is worn, wherein each of the flaps
15 has a lateral extent from the longitudinal axis sufficient to enable the flaps to be in at least partial overlapping relationship when each of the flaps is folded around respective edges of a crotch area of the undergarment after initial placement of the backsheet of the absorbent article in a desired position against the inner crotch surface of the undergarment;

e. at least one first fastener element positioned on the inner surface of each flap,
20 and at least one second fastener element complementary with the at least one first fastener element and positioned on the outer surface of the article adjacent each longitudinal end thereof, wherein the first and second fastener elements are attachable to each other, releasable from each other, and subsequently reattachable to each other, whereby the ends and flaps of the article can be folded over the absorbent core to protect the core before use
25 and can be folded over the core after use for sanitary disposal of a used article.

8. A disposable absorbent article in accordance with claim 33 wherein the at least one first fastener element is a pair of spaced first fastener elements, and wherein the at least one second fastener element is a pair of spaced second fastener elements.

9. A method of folding a disposable absorbent article for convenient carrying before and after use, the article including an elongated absorptive core having a body-facing surface and a garment-facing surface, and a first, narrow end and a second, wide end defined by a pair of laterally outwardly extending lobes that include absorptive material, the article
5 having a pair of laterally outwardly extending first and second side flaps positioned between the first and second ends of the core and spaced from the lobes along a longitudinal axis of the core, said method comprising the steps of:
- a. providing a first core fastener element on the garment-facing surface of each lobe;
 - 10 b. providing at least one second core fastener element on the garment-facing surface at the first end of the core, wherein the first and second core fastener elements are releasably engageable with each other;
 - c. providing a first flap fastener element on the body-facing surface of the first flap and a second flap fastener element on the garment-facing surface of the second flap,
15 wherein the first and second flap fastener elements are releasably engageable with each other;
 - d. folding each of the lobes at the second end of the core inwardly toward the core longitudinal axis to overlie the core;
 - e. folding the first end of the core toward the folded-over second end of the core
20 so that the at least one second core fastener element is in opposed relationship with the first core fastener element;
 - f. pressing the opposed first and second core fastener elements together to cause them to engage each other and to retain the core in folded-over condition so that the body-facing surface of the elongated absorptive core is contained within the folded-over
25 core;
 - g. folding the second flap inwardly to overlie the folded-over core so that the second flap fastener element faces outwardly of the folded-over core;
 - h. folding the first flap inwardly to overlie the folded-over second flap so that the first and second flap fastener elements are in opposed relationship; and

i. pressing the opposed first and second flap fastener elements together to cause them to engage each other and to retain the flaps in folded-over condition to provide an enclosed absorbent article for convenient and sanitary handling before and after use.

10. A method of folding a disposable absorbent article for convenient carrying
5 before and after use, the article including an elongated body having a substantially centrally positioned absorptive core, the elongated body having a body-facing surface and a garment-facing surface and a first end and a second end, a pair of laterally outwardly extending first and second side flaps positioned between the first and second ends of the elongated body, a first body fastener element on the garment-facing surface at each end of the elongated body,
10 and a first flap fastener element on the body-facing surface of the first flap and a second flap fastener element on the garment-facing surface of the second flap, wherein the first and second flap fastener elements are releasably engageable with each other, said method comprising the steps of:

a. folding the first end of the elongated body inwardly toward an article
15 transverse axis and about an imaginary fold line positioned between the article transverse axis and the first end of the elongated body to overlie a portion of the elongated body so that the first core fastener element faces in an upward direction relative to the elongated body;

b. folding the second end of the core inwardly toward the article transverse axis and about an imaginary fold line positioned between the article transverse axis and the
20 second end of the elongated body to overlie a portion of the elongated body so that the second body fastener element faces in an upward direction relative to the elongated body;

c. folding the first flap inwardly to overlie the core so that the first fastener element faces outwardly relative to the folded-over core;

d. folding the second flap inwardly to overlie the folded-over first flap so that
25 the first flap fastener element contacts and engages with the second flap to retain the first and second flaps in folded-over condition, whereby the body-facing surface of the elongated absorptive core is contained within the folded-over core to provide an enclosed absorbent article for convenient and sanitary handling before and after use.

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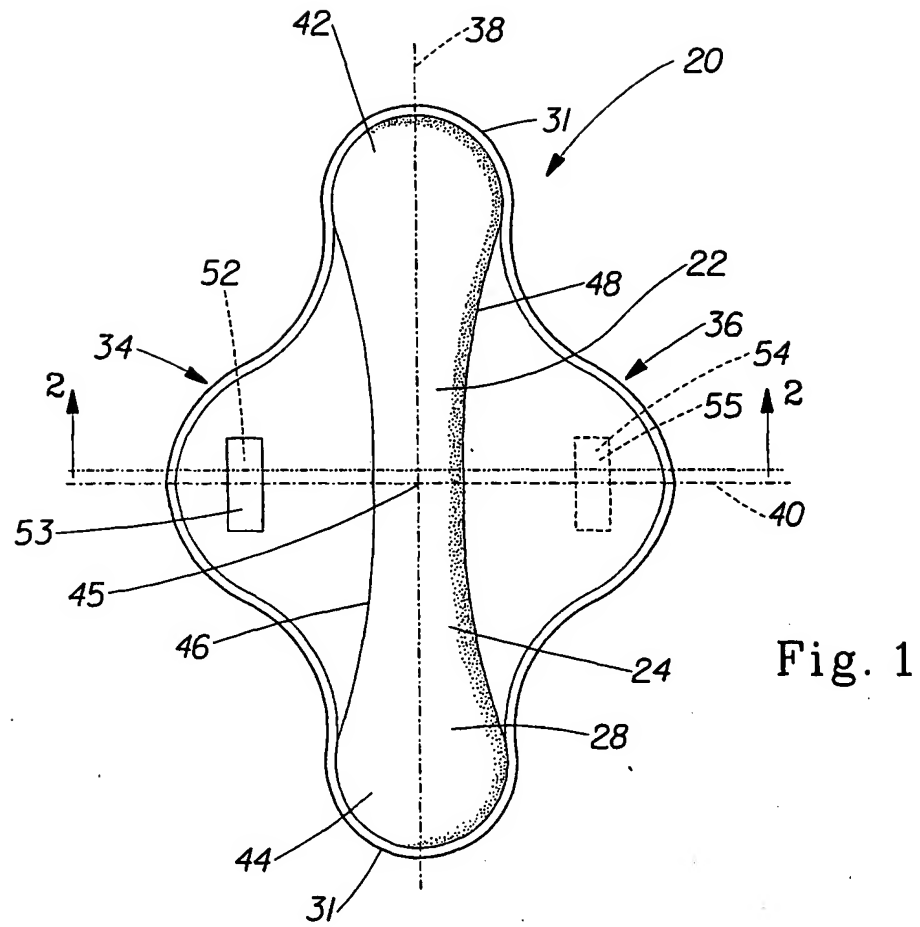


Fig. 1

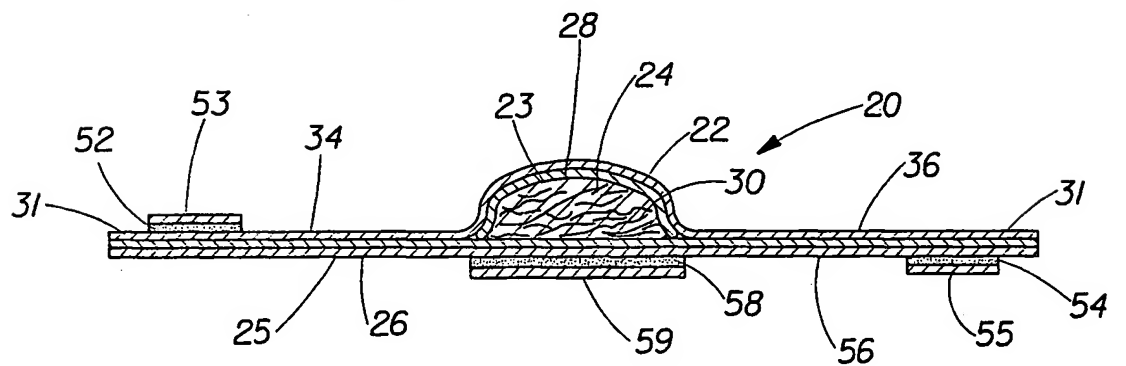


Fig. 2

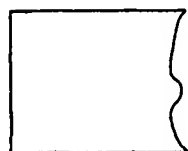
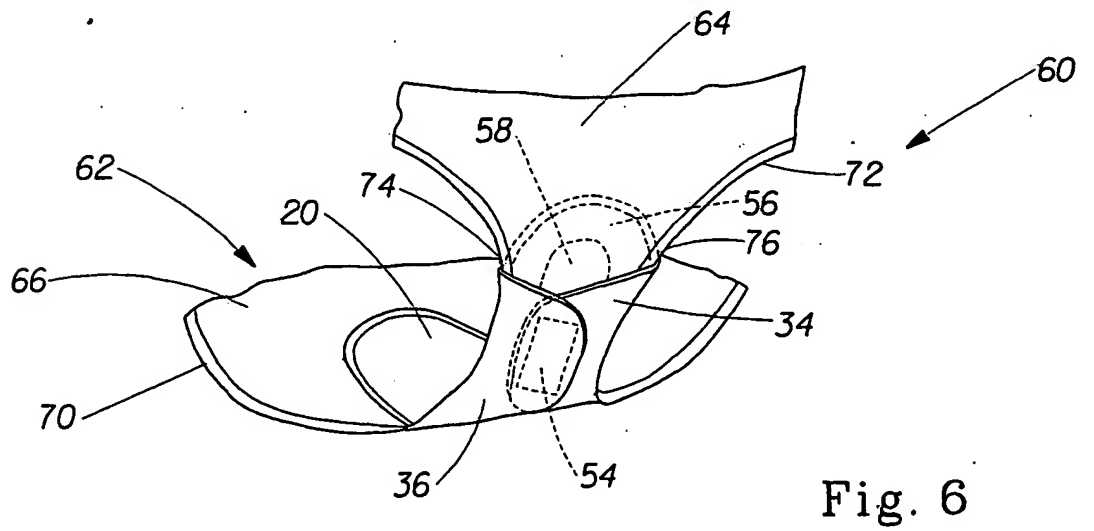
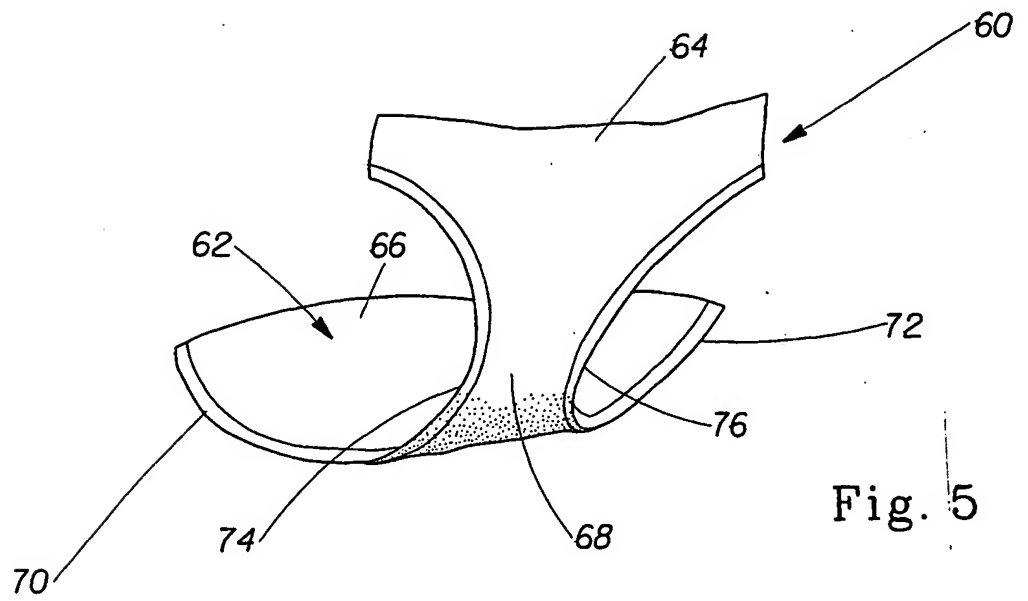


Fig. 3



Fig. 4

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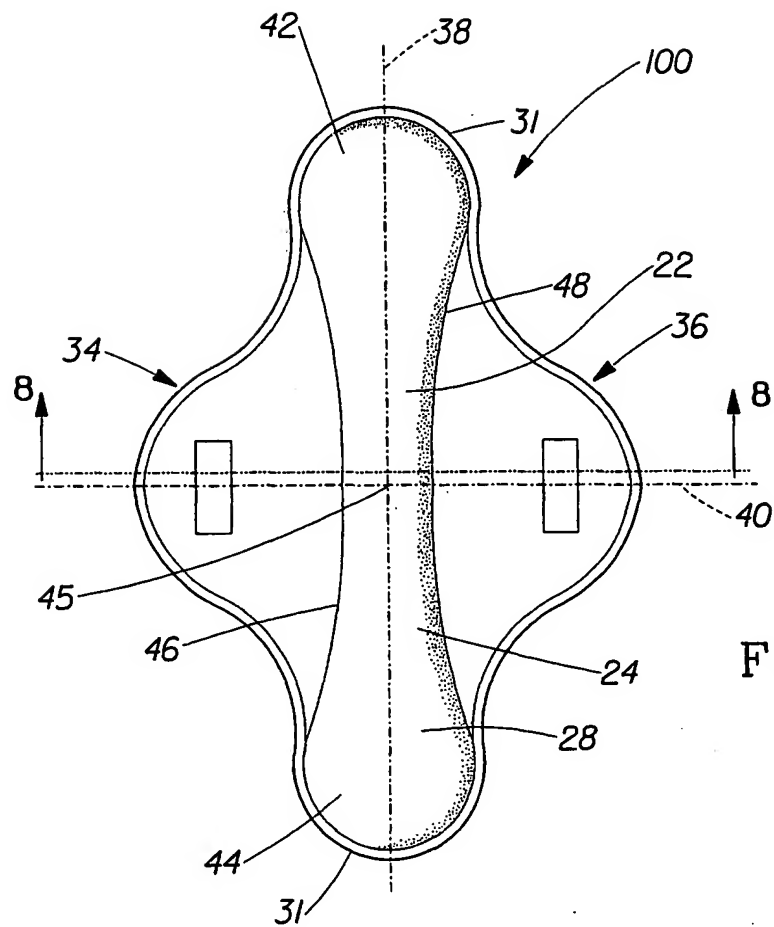


Fig. 7

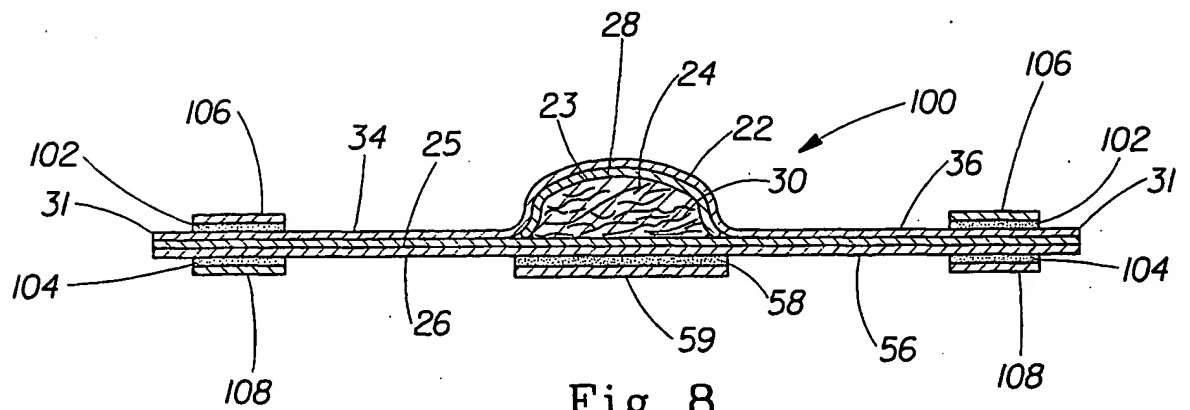


Fig. 8

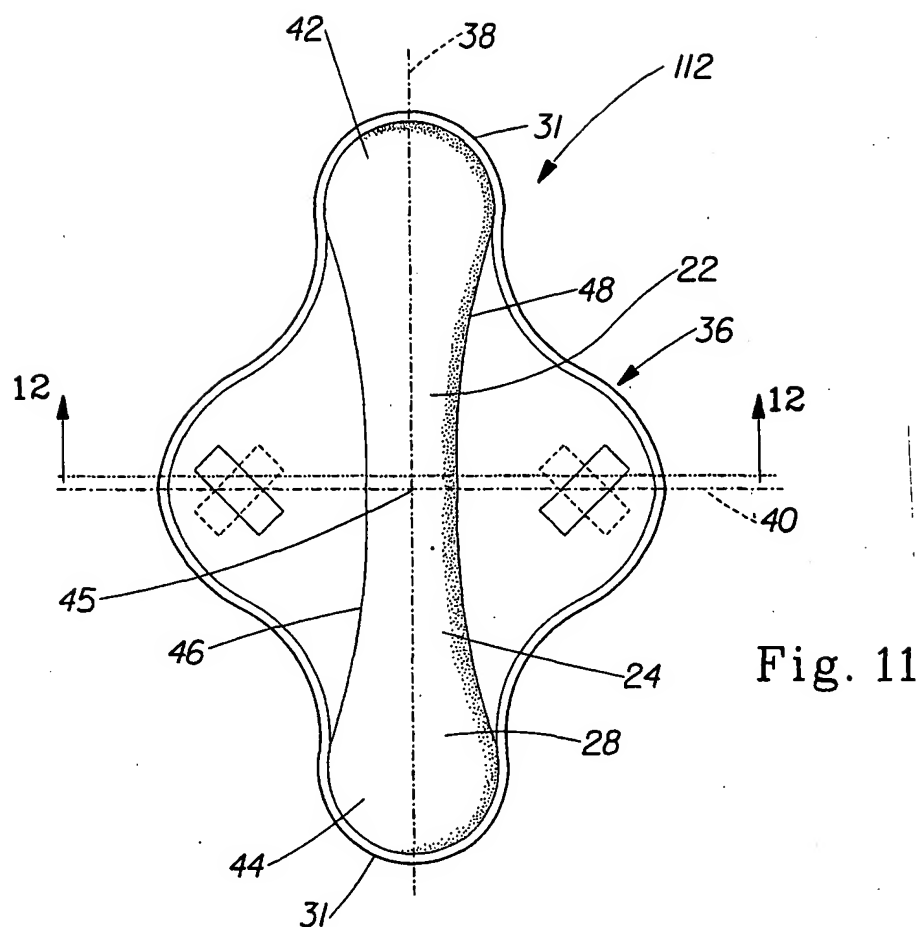


Fig. 11

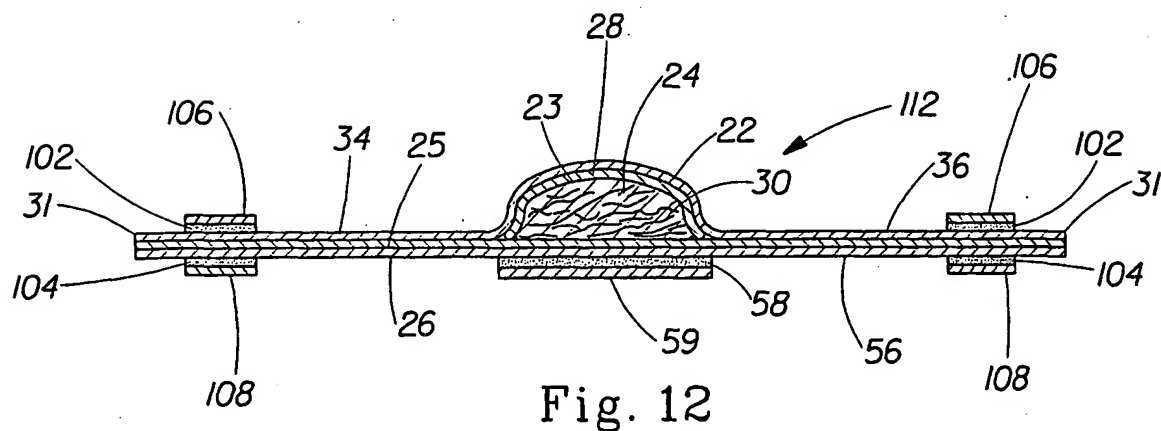


Fig. 12

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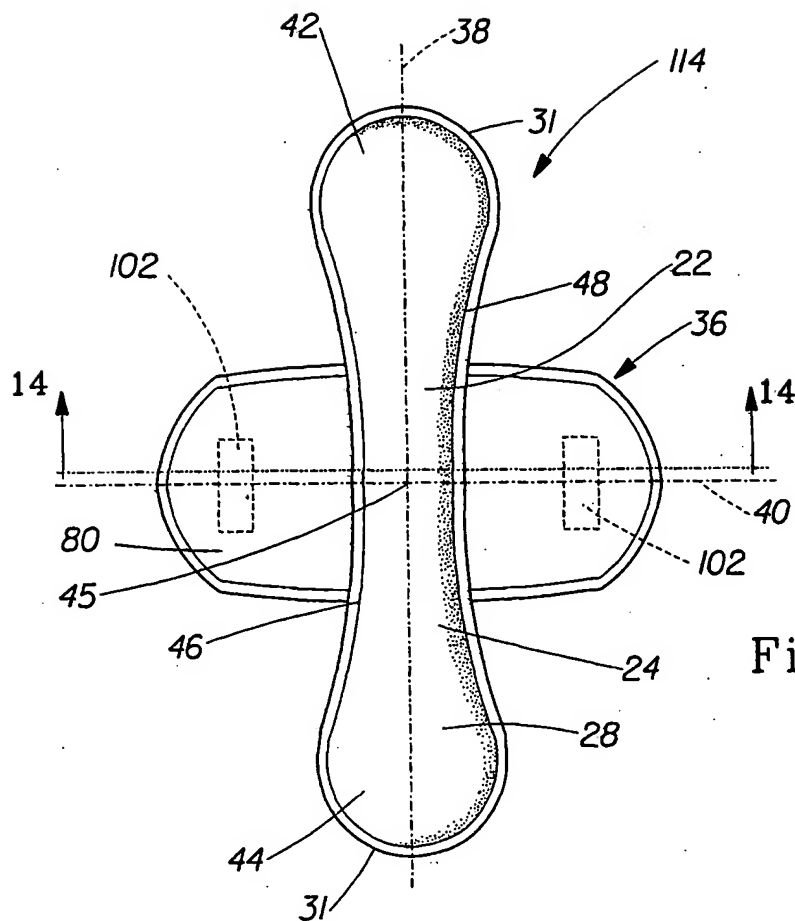


Fig. 11

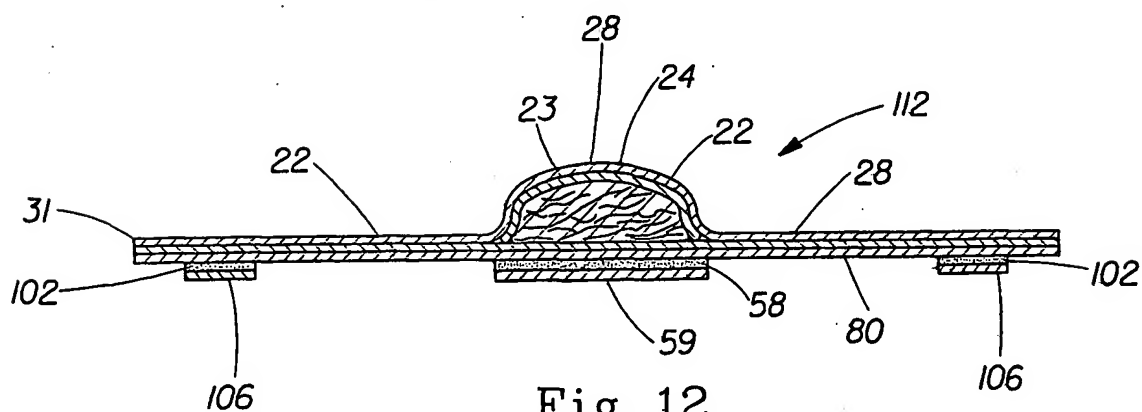


Fig. 12

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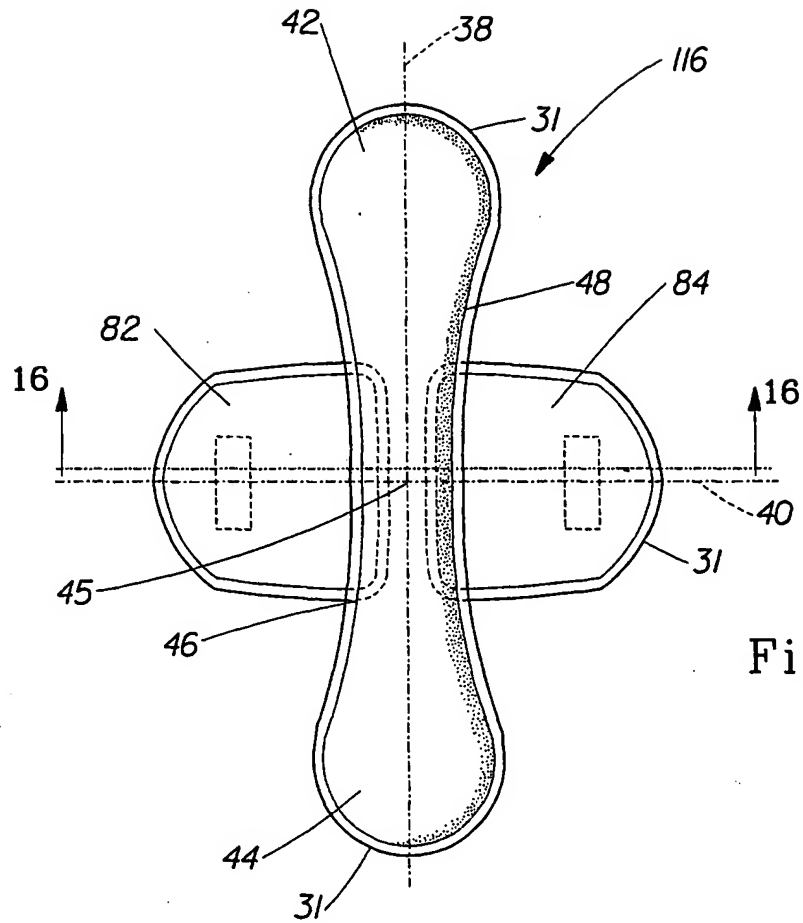


Fig. 15

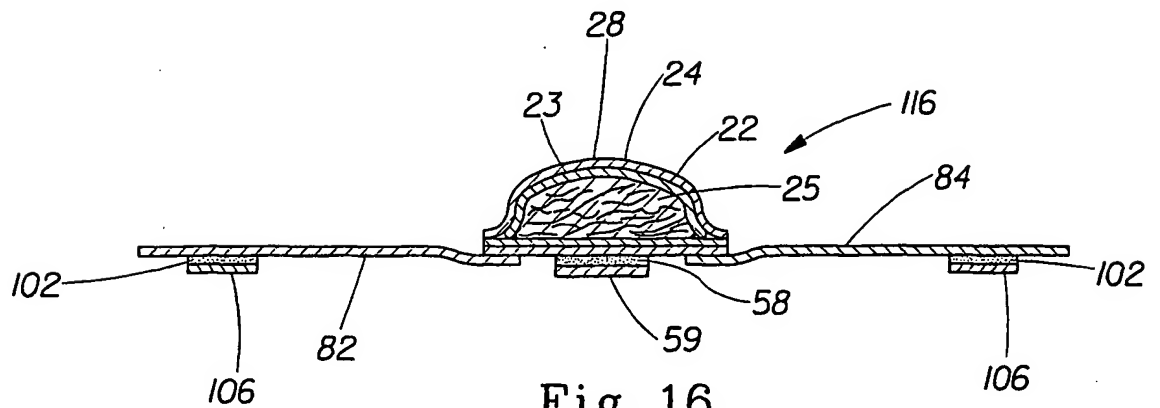


Fig. 16

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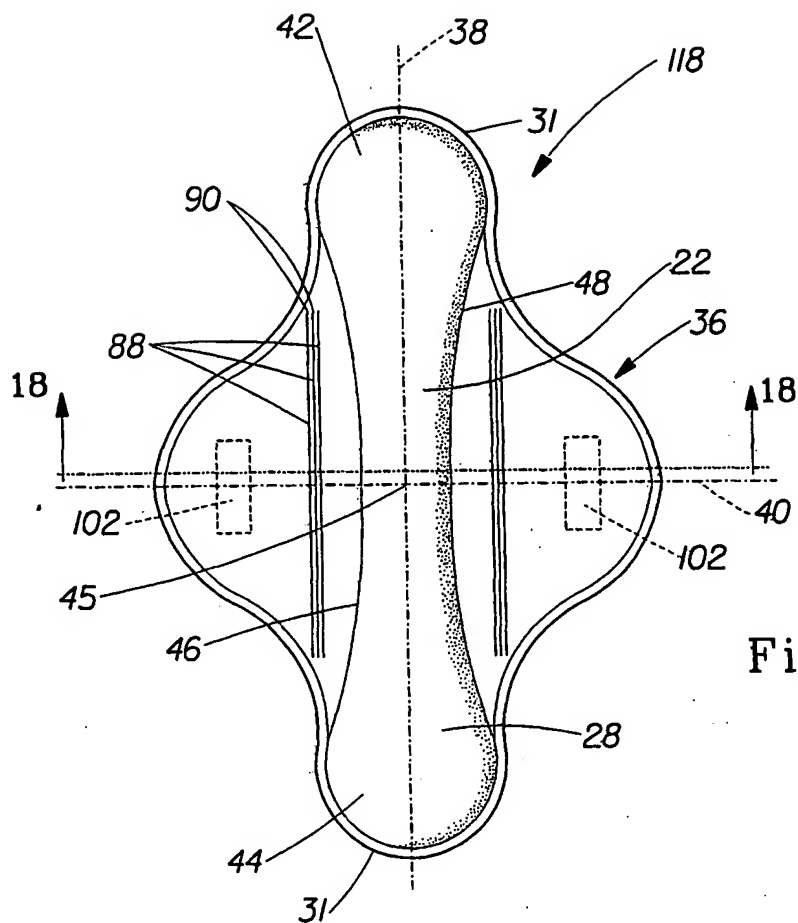


Fig. 17

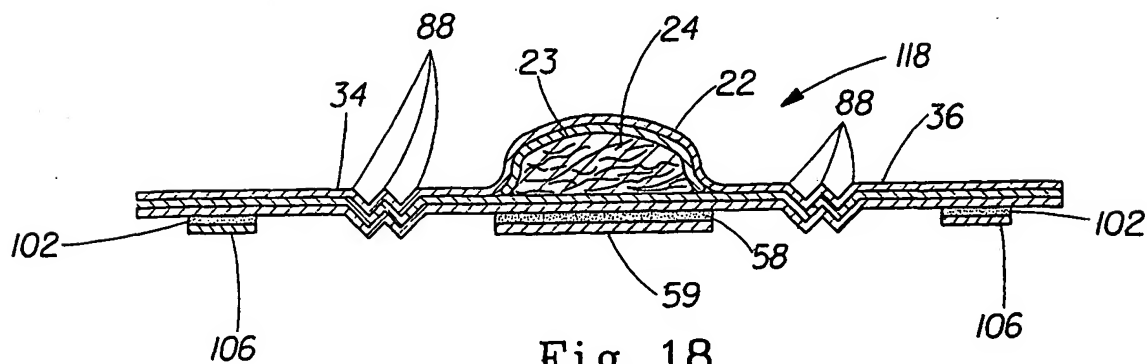


Fig. 18

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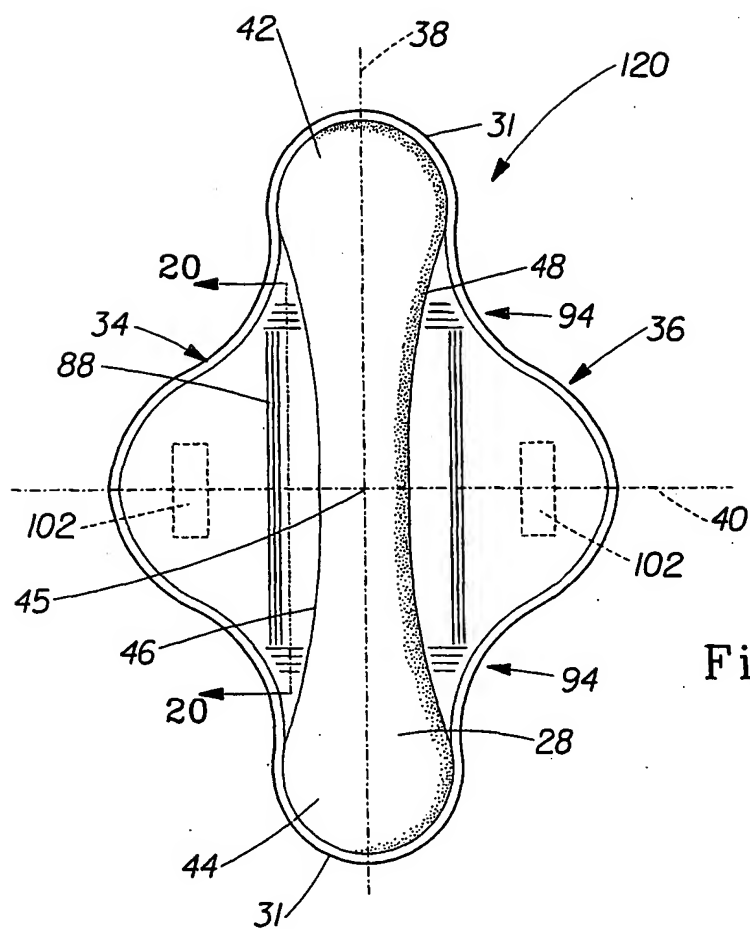


Fig. 19

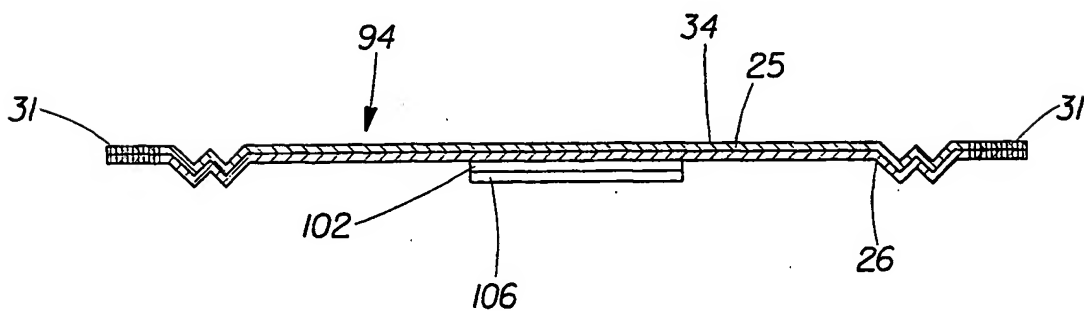


Fig. 20

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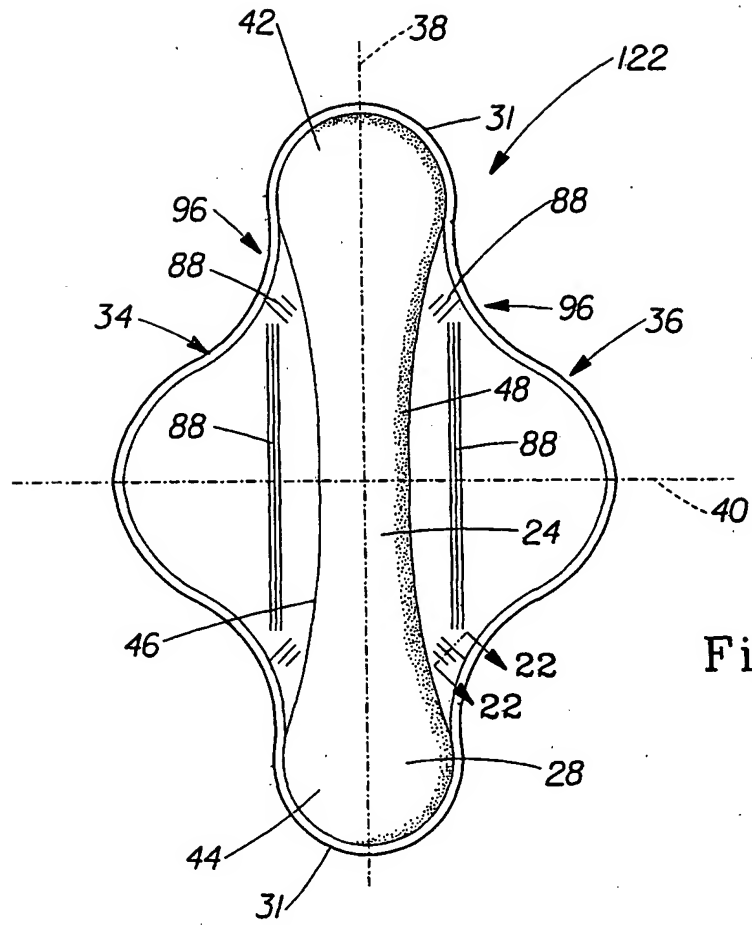


Fig. 21

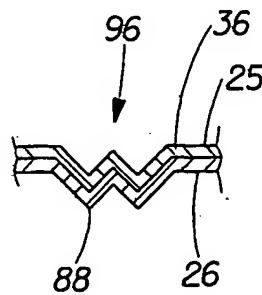


Fig. 22

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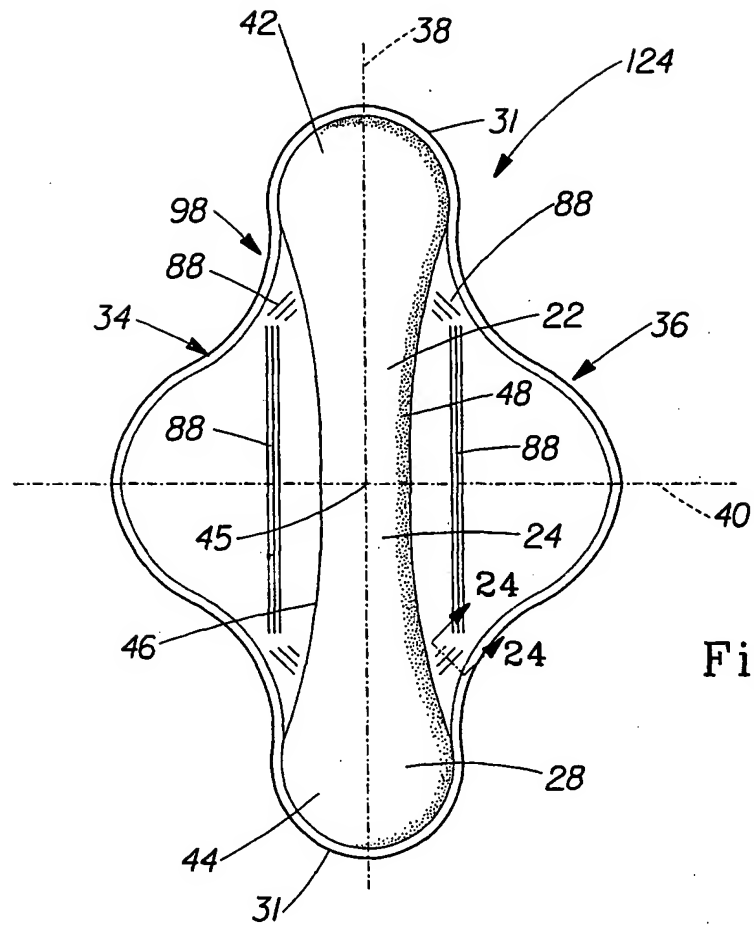


Fig. 23

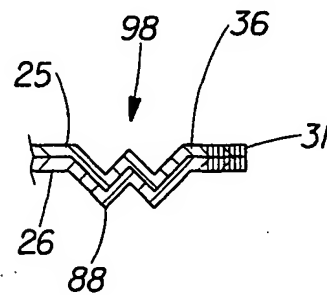


Fig. 24

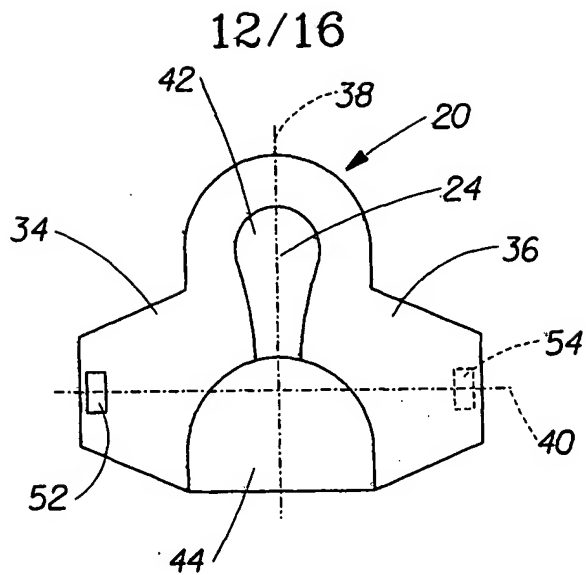


Fig. 25

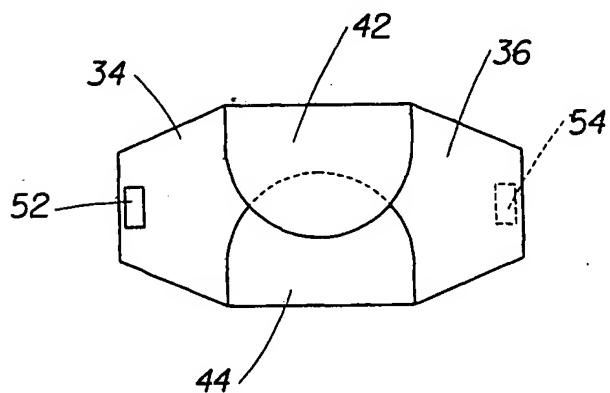


Fig. 26

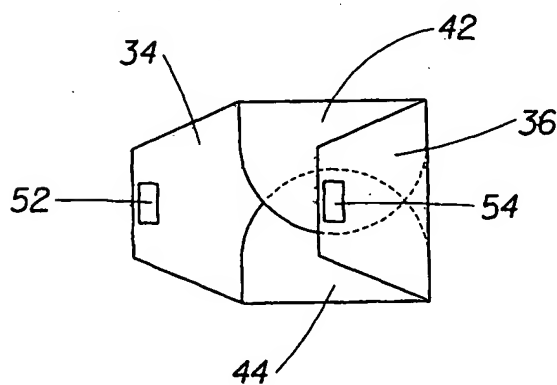


Fig. 27

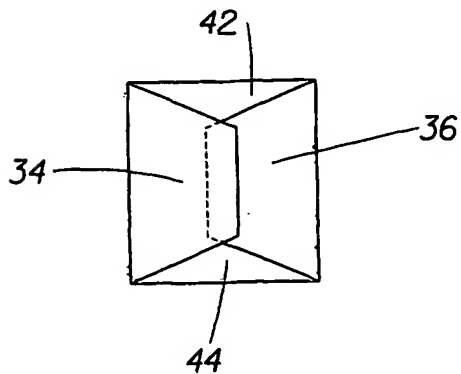


Fig. 28

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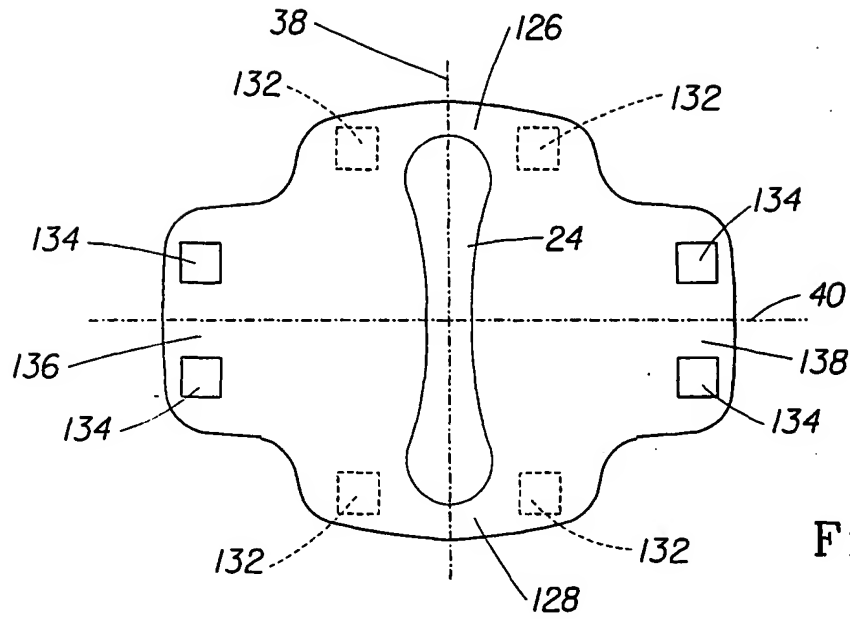


Fig. 29

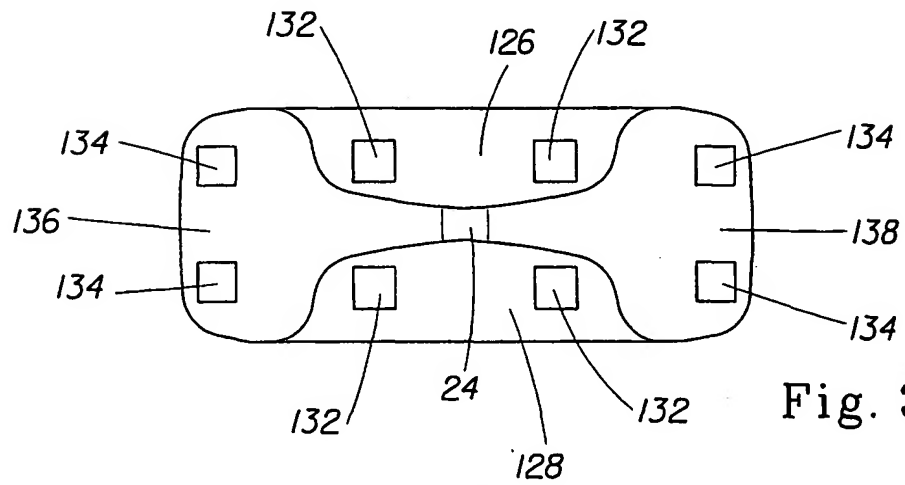


Fig. 30

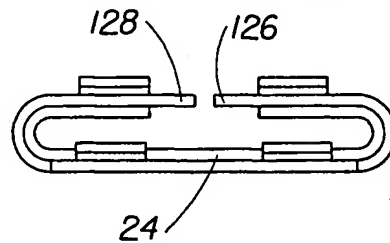


Fig. 31

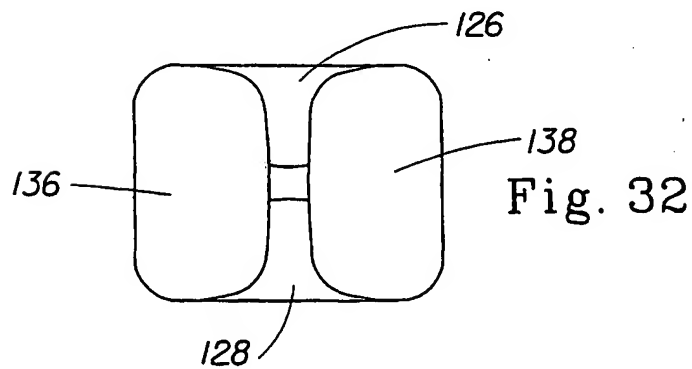


Fig. 32

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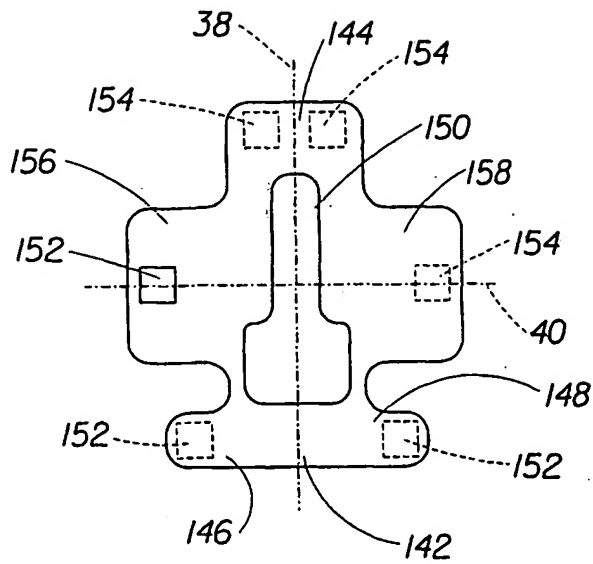


Fig. 33

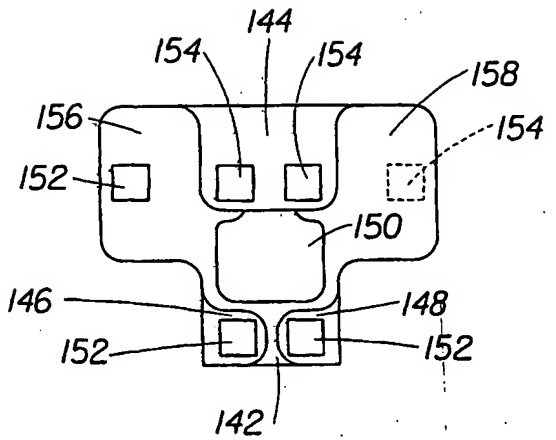


Fig. 34

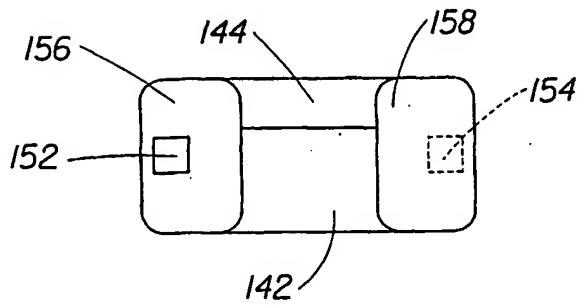


Fig. 35

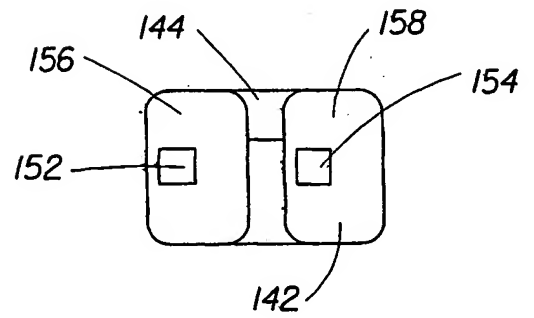


Fig. 36

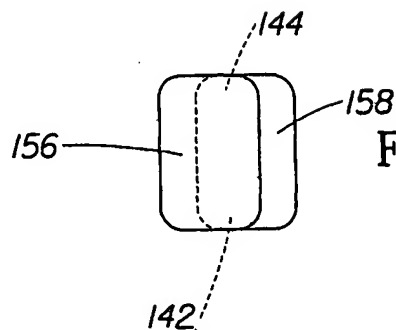


Fig. 37

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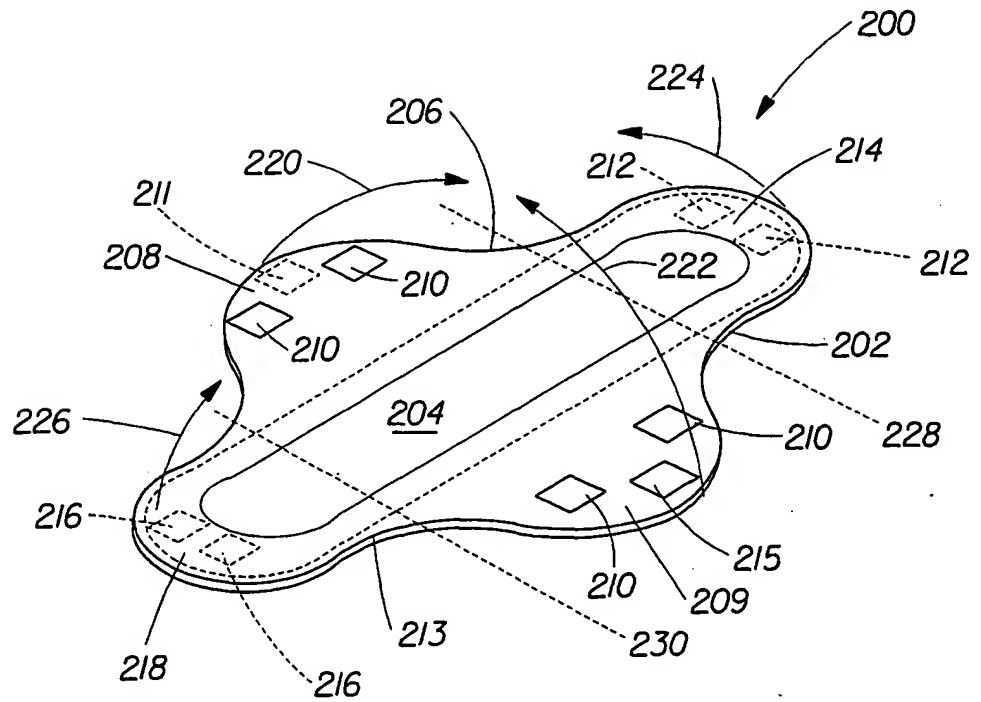


Fig. 38

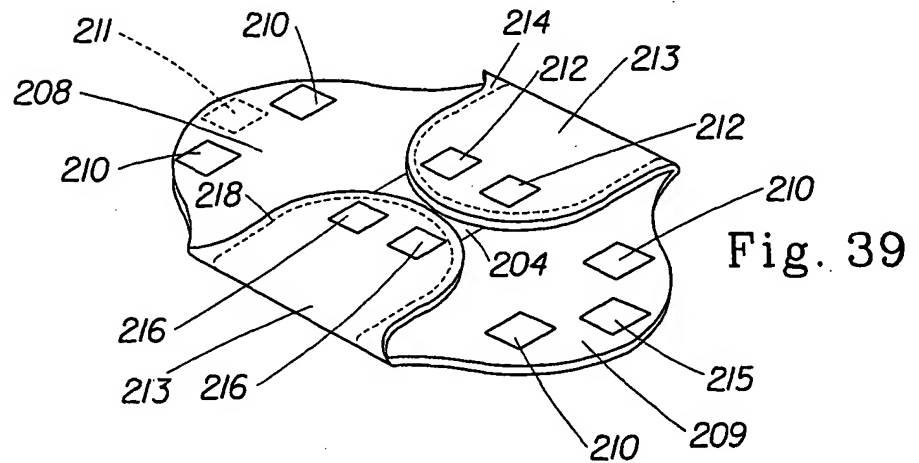


Fig. 39

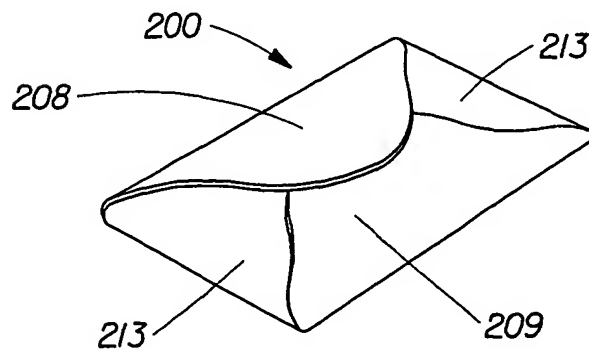
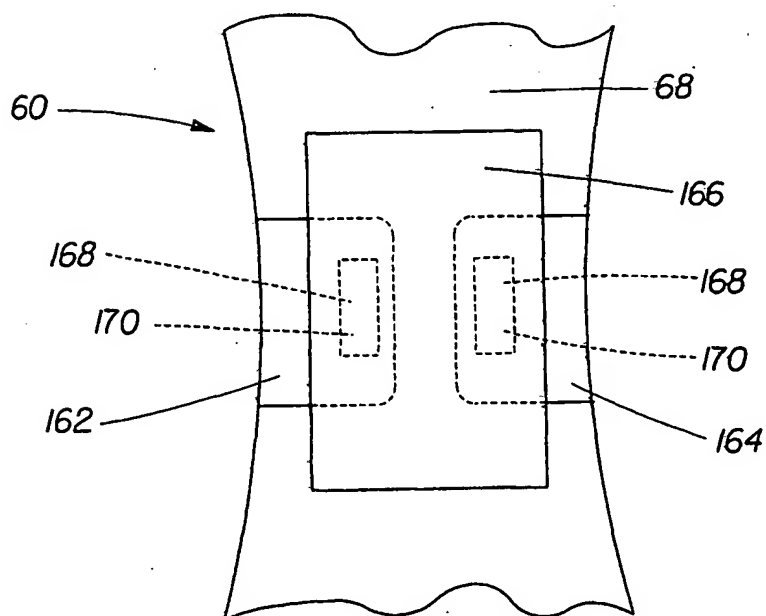
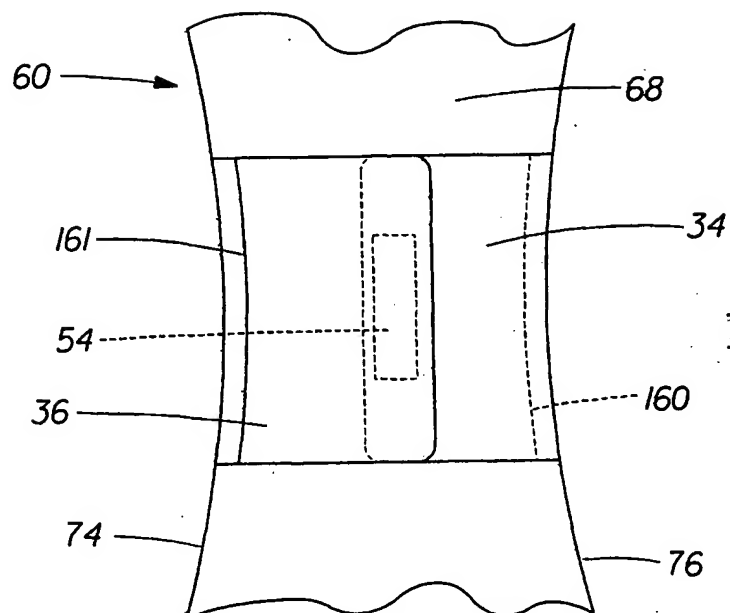


Fig. 40

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(19) World Intellectual Property Organization
International Bureau



(43) International Publication Date
4 October 2001 (04.10.2001)

PCT

(10) International Publication Number
WO 01/72254 A3

(51) International Patent Classification⁷: A61F 13/476,
13/56

CARSTENS, Jerry, E.; 7451 Wetherington Drive, West
Chester, OH 45069 (US).

(21) International Application Number: PCT/US01/09939

(74) Agents: REED, T., David et al.: The Procter & Gamble Company, 5299 Spring Grove Avenue, Cincinnati, OH 45217-1087 (US).

(22) International Filing Date: 28 March 2001 (28.03.2001)

(25) Filing Language:

English

(26) Publication Language:

English

(30) Priority Data:

09/537,847

29 March 2000 (29.03.2000)

US

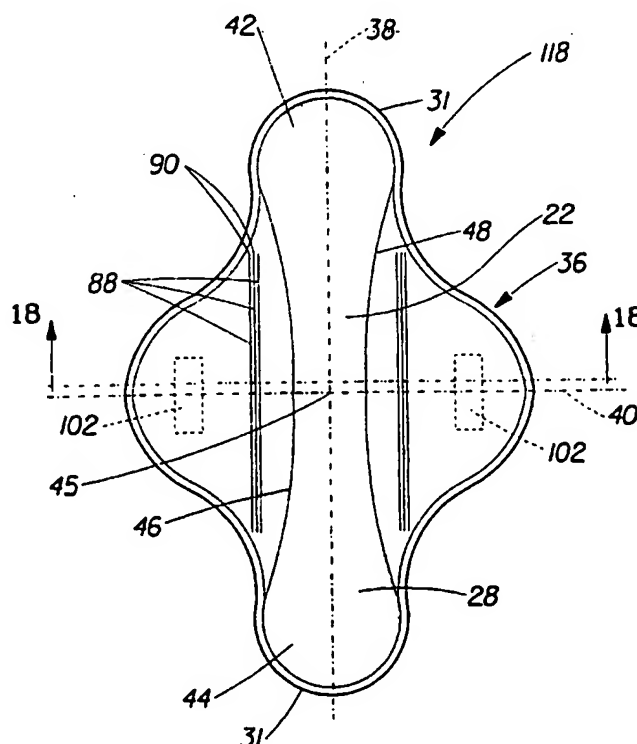
(71) Applicant: THE PROCTER & GAMBLE COMPANY
[US/US]; One Procter & Gamble Plaza, Cincinnati, OH 45202 (US).

(81) Designated States (*national*): AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AT (utility model), AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, CZ (utility model), DE, DE (utility model), DK, DK (utility model), DM, DZ, EE, EE (utility model), ES, FI, FI (utility model), GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SK (utility model), SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW.

(84) Designated States (*regional*): ARIPO patent (GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW), Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European patent (AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE,

[Continued on next page]

(54) Title: DISPOSABLE ABSORBENT ARTICLE HAVING RELEASABLE AND REATTACHABLE POSITIONING FLAPS



(57) Abstract: An absorbent article for positioning in the crotch area of a garment of a wearer and against or closely adjacent to the body of the wearer for absorbing body fluids. The absorbent article includes a pair of outwardly extending side flaps that are adapted to be folded around the edges of the crotch panel of the garment, and to overlap each other for attachment together to aid in properly positioning and retaining the absorbent article on the wearer's garment. Attachment of the flaps is effected by a fastening system that permits attachment, release, and subsequent reattachment of the flaps to enable the absorbent article to be repositioned by the wearer. The fastening system also enables the article to be folded for convenient carrying and packaging before use, and to be refolded for convenient disposal of the article after use. Optionally, a line of weakness can be provided across at least one of the flaps to facilitate severance of the encircling flap assembly for ease of removal of the article from a panty after use, and extensibility zones can be formed in the flaps to permit lateral extension of the flaps to accommodate a wider crotch panel of the garment and also to accommodate stresses imposed on the flaps during application of the article to the garment and while it is in use.

WO 01/72254 A3



IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).

(88) Date of publication of the international search report:
4 April 2002

Published:

— with international search report

For two-letter codes and other abbreviations, refer to the "Guidance Notes on Codes and Abbreviations" appearing at the beginning of each regular issue of the PCT Gazette.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No

PC1/US 01/09939

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER
 IPC 7 A61F13/476 A61F13/56

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC 7 A61F

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

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C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
Y	US 4 608 047 A (MATTINGLY WILLIAM B) 26 August 1986 (1986-08-26) cited in the application column 7, line 47 -column 8, line 8; claims; figures ---	1-3
Y	US 5 891 121 A (LAVASH BRUCE WILLIAM ET AL) 6 April 1999 (1999-04-06) column 1, line 61 column 9, line 6 - line 42 column 16, line 38 - line 57 column 17, line 46 -column 18, line 43 column 19, line 15 -column 20, line 44; claims; figures ---	1-3
A	EP 0 720 463 A (PROCTER & GAMBLE) 10 July 1996 (1996-07-10) claims; figures ---	1-3
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☒ Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.

☒ Patent family members are listed in annex.

* Special categories of cited documents :

"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance

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"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention

"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone

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"&" document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

27 September 2001

Date of mailing of the international search report

11. 01. 2002

Name and mailing address of the ISA

European Patent Office, P.B. 5818 Patentlaan 2
 NL - 2280 HV Rijswijk
 Tel. (+31-70) 340-2040, Tx. 31 651 epo nl,
 Fax: (+31-70) 340-3016

Authorized officer

DOUSKAS, K.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No

PCT/US 01/09939

C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT		
Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	US 4 285 343 A (MCNAIR ROSETTA M) 25 August 1981 (1981-08-25) claims; figures ---	1
A	EP 0 940 133 A (MCNEIL PPC INC) 8 September 1999 (1999-09-08) claims; figures -----	1

1

Form PCT/ISA/210 (continuation of second sheet) (July 1992)

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Int. application No.
PCT/US 01/09939

Box I Observations where certain claims were found unsearchable (Continuation of item 1 of first sheet)

This International Search Report has not been established in respect of certain claims under Article 17(2)(a) for the following reasons:

1. ☐ Claims Nos.:
because they relate to subject matter not required to be searched by this Authority, namely:
2. ☐ Claims Nos.:
because they relate to parts of the International Application that do not comply with the prescribed requirements to such an extent that no meaningful International Search can be carried out, specifically:
3. ☐ Claims Nos.:
because they are dependent claims and are not drafted in accordance with the second and third sentences of Rule 6.4(a).

Box II Observations where unity of invention is lacking (Continuation of item 2 of first sheet)

This International Searching Authority found multiple inventions in this international application, as follows:

see additional sheet

1. ☐ As all required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this International Search Report covers all searchable claims.
2. ☐ As all searchable claims could be searched without effort justifying an additional fee, this Authority did not invite payment of any additional fee.
3. ☐ As only some of the required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this International Search Report covers only those claims for which fees were paid, specifically claims Nos.:
4. ☒ No required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant. Consequently, this International Search Report is restricted to the invention first mentioned in the claims; it is covered by claims Nos.:

1-3

Remark on Protest

☐ The additional search fees were accompanied by the applicant's protest.

☐ No protest accompanied the payment of additional search fees.

FURTHER INFORMATION CONTINUED FROM PCT/ISA/ 210

This International Searching Authority found multiple (groups of) inventions in this international application, as follows:

1. Claims: 1-3

A disposable absorbent article comprising a pair of side flaps, at least one side flap having an area of extensibility defined by a plurality of laterally spaced, longitudinally extending parallel ridges and alternating parallel grooves.

2. Claim : 4

A disposable absorbent article comprising a pair of side flaps, at least one side flap including a line of weakness extending across the flap in a direction parallel to the absorbent core longitudinal axis to permit severance of the at least one flap along the line of weakness to facilitate the removal of the absorbent article from the undergarment.

3. Claim : 5

A disposable absorbent article comprising a pair of side flaps, and a connector member having a length sufficient to extend between and to contact outwardly facing surfaces of the side flaps after the side flaps have been folded over the crotch area edges of the garment.

4. Claims: 6,9

A disposable absorbent article comprising an absorbent core being asymmetric about its transverse axis and includes at a first longitudinal end a pair of lobes of absorbent material that extend laterally outwardly relative to a core longitudinal axis a greater distance than a corresponding width of the core at a second, opposite longitudinal end of the core, and having first and second fasteners at the first and second longitudinal end at the garment facing surfaces engagable with each other before and after use of the article, and method for folding said article. And a method for folding said article

5. Claims: 7,8,10

A disposable absorbent article comprising a pair of side flaps, at least one first fastener element positioned on the inner surface of each flap, and a second fastener element complementary with first fastener element and positioned on the outer surface of the article, wherein the first and second fastener elements are attachable and releasable from each other, and subsequently reattachable to each other. And

FURTHER INFORMATION CONTINUED FROM PCT/ISA/ 210

a method for folding a similar article

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International Application No

PC1/US 01/09939

Patent document cited in search report		Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
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(19) World Intellectual Property Organization
International Bureau



(43) International Publication Date
7 December 2000 (07.12.2000)

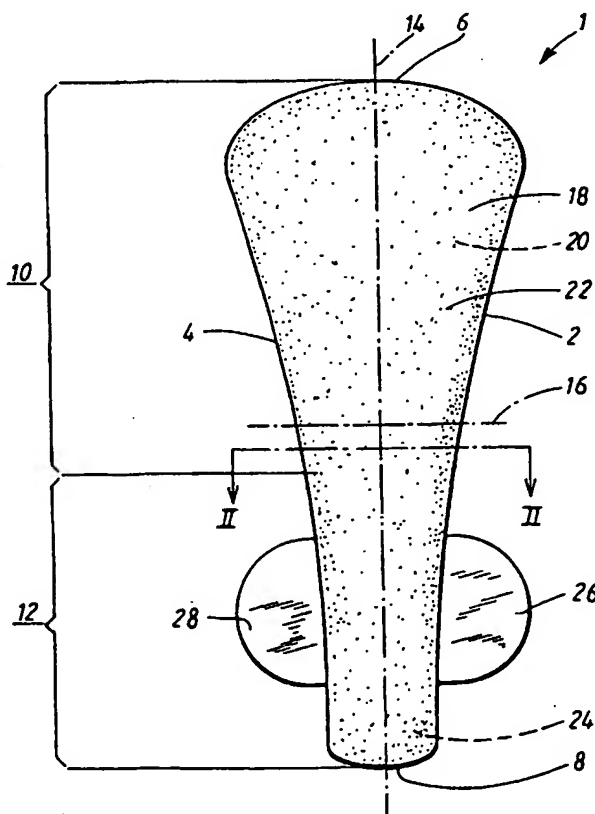
PCT

(10) International Publication Number
WO 00/72790 A1

- (51) International Patent Classification⁷: A61F 13/15, 13/58
- (21) International Application Number: PCT/SE00/00948
- (22) International Filing Date: 12 May 2000 (12.05.2000)
- (25) Filing Language: Swedish
- (26) Publication Language: English
- (30) Priority Data:
9901758-4 14 May 1999 (14.05.1999) SE
- (71) Applicant (for all designated States except US): SCA HYGIENE PRODUCTS AB [SE/SE]; S-405 03 Göteborg (SE).
- (72) Inventor; and
(75) Inventor/Applicant (for US only): PERSSON, Charlotte [SE/SE]; Pontus Wiknersgatan 9, S-412 57 Göteborg (SE).
- (74) Agent: ALBIHNS PATENTBYRÅ GÖTEBORG AB; P.O. Box 142, S-401 22 Göteborg (SE).
- (81) Designated States (national): AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW.
- (84) Designated States (regional): ARIPO patent (GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW), Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European patent (AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU,

[Continued on next page]

(54) Title: ABSORBENT ARTICLE FOR USE IN THONG UNDERWEAR



(57) Abstract: Absorbent article, such as a sanitary towel, an incontinence protector or a panty liner, which article is intended to be worn together with thong underwear, has an essentially elongate shape with a longitudinal direction and a transverse direction, an upper side (18) and an underside (20), two parallel long sides (2, 4), two fastening tabs (26, 28; 56, 58; 66, 68), a first end portion (10) intended to be directed forwards on the user and a second end portion (12) intended to be directed rearwards on the user, the first end portion (10) being wider than the second end portion (12), the second end portion (12) of the article being at most 40 mm wide. The fastening tabs (26, 28; 56, 58; 66, 68) are arranged at the long sides (2, 4) of the article at least in the second end portion (12), said fastening tabs (26, 28; 56, 58; 66, 68) being designed for securing the article in the thong.

WO 00/72790 A1



MC, NL, PT, SE). OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).

For two-letter codes and other abbreviations, refer to the "Guidance Notes on Codes and Abbreviations" appearing at the beginning of each regular issue of the PCT Gazette.

Published:

— With international search report.

TITLE:

ABSORBENT ARTICLE FOR USE IN THONG UNDERWEAR

TECHNICAL FIELD:

- 5 The invention relates to an absorbent article which is designed to be worn together with thong underwear.

Current fashion, with tight-fitting, figure-hugging clothes, has meant that it has become more common to wear so-called thongs, which have a very
10 narrow crotch area.

As the wearing of thongs has increased, so there has also been a greater need for an absorbent article, such as a sanitary towel, an incontinence protector or a panty liner, adapted to these types of briefs.

15

Conventional absorbent articles generally have a rectangular or hourglass shape. However, a rectangular or hourglass-shaped article juts out beyond the edges of the thong and takes away some of the elegance which is the actual purpose of wearing this type of underwear. Alternatively, the article
20 has to be made narrow enough for the whole width of the article to be accommodated within the edges of the narrowest part of the thong. It has been proposed to design the absorbent articles with a shape matching thong underwear. See SE 9803981-1 and WO 97/39713, for example. SE 9803981 describes an absorbent article which is characterized by the fact that the
25 width of the rear end portion of the article is at most 40 mm and the long sides of this end portion are essentially curved. Although such an article functions satisfactorily in terms of discretion, it has proven difficult to get the article to fit securely in place in the thong during use.

- 30 Thus, one of the most important problems to be solved in absorbent articles for these types of briefs is the fastening to the briefs, since the crotch area of the thong is very small. It is also important, for several reasons, for the article

to fit exactly correctly in the thong. On the one hand, incorrect positioning of the article means that the discretion and user comfort suffers, and, on the other hand, it is of the greatest importance that the article, on account of its small surface area, should be placed in such a way that it is able to take up
5 and absorb all the body fluids eliminated. Secure and correct fastening of the article is therefore also important from the point of view of leakage.

US Des. 394,503 discloses an article with a shape which is intended to fit in thong underwear and which is additionally provided with protruding side tabs.
10 The tabs in this model have a rectangular shape with sharp edges. An article with flaps of this kind will cause discomfort because the sharp edges of the tabs will chafe or cut into the wearer during use.

US 5,713,886 describes panty liners intended to be worn in thongs and
15 provided with fastening tabs. The fastening tabs are located both on the first end portion, which is the wider portion of the article, and also on the second end portion, which is the narrower portion of the article. The disadvantage of an article according to this patent is that there are a large number of tabs for the wearer to fasten to the briefs and that two of these tabs are placed on the
20 first end portion of the article, which reduces the adaptability to different shapes and sizes of thong. A further disadvantage of an article from US 5,713,886 is that the tabs of the wider end portion will be visible during use, which takes away from the advantage of wearing thongs.

25 BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION:

An article of the type discussed in the introduction, in which the problems associated with previously known articles of this kind are essentially eliminated, is characterized, according to the invention, by the fact that at
30 least the second, rear, end portion has flexible fastening tabs for fastening of the article in the thong.

According to a preferred embodiment, the fastening tabs have an essentially rounded contour. According to further embodiments, the fastening tabs are provided with fastening means in the form of fastening adhesive or some type of mechanical fastening arrangement, for example hook-and-loop fasteners, snap fasteners, friction-type fasteners or the like. It is also possible to use combinations of mechanical and adhesive fastening members. According to one embodiment, the fastening tabs are secured against each other. According to a further preferred embodiment, the fastening tabs comprise a soft material, such as a nonwoven, foamed plastic, or the like.

10

To allow the article to be secured by the front edge to the briefs too, the front end portion is advantageously provided with a fastening arrangement. Such a fastening arrangement can comprise fastening adhesive or a mechanical fastening arrangement, for example, a friction coating, hook-and-loop materials, gripping members, snap fasteners or the like. The fastening arrangement on the front portion of the article can have a special shape, for example oval, rectangular, lines or the like.

To facilitate correct positioning of an article of the type discussed in the introduction, the article, in a preferred embodiment, can have a raised portion. By this means, it is also possible to achieve an increased absorption capacity of the article and increased security against leakage. According to a further preferred embodiment, the article has inwardly curved side edges, in order to better follow the shape of the leg edges of the thong.

25

According to one embodiment, the width of the rear end portion is 15 to 40 mm and preferably 18 to 30 mm. To fit well into thongs, the length of the article is advantageously 150 mm or less.

30 Liquid barriers can also be arranged between the absorbent part of the article and the fastening tabs. Such liquid barriers can consist, for example, of liquid-blocking welds, compressions, liquid-repelling material such as wax,

plastic or the like. It is also possible for the fastening tabs to be made of a hydrophobic material such as a hydrophobic nonwoven, plastic or the like.

According to one embodiment of the invention, the fastening tabs are formed from separate pieces of material wherein each fastening tab exhibits an edge portion which substantially coincides with a corresponding edge portion on the long side and wherein the fastening tabs and the edge portions are attached to each other within the coinciding edge portions with the fastening tabs being oriented towards each other with the non-attached edge portions extending in over the absorption body on the underside, i.e. the side of the article which, during use, is intended to be facing away from the user.

According to one embodiment of the invention, the rear end portion is provided with a fastening arrangement for fastening in the thong.

15

DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION:

According to the invention, the above problems are solved by the fact that the absorbent article is constructed with its rear portion so arranged that the article is not visible from outside when placed in thong underwear, and that at least this portion is provided with fastening tabs.

It is advantageous for the absorbent article to follow the edge of the briefs so that the available absorption surface is as great as possible. An article which is as wide as possible is also important from the point of view of leakage. The risk of side leakage from the briefs and also of staining of these briefs is minimized when the article is adapted to the shape of the briefs. The absorbent article according to the invention therefore has long sides which follow the contours of the briefs in the crotch area. An article which closely follows the shape of the briefs will also be very well concealed during use.

It is very important that an article having a smaller absorption surface than a conventional absorbent article, which is the case of an article according to the present invention, fits correctly and securely in place in the briefs, since an article which has such a small absorption surface and which moves in the
5 briefs is of no use from the point of view of leakage. According to the invention, the fastening of the article is ensured by means of the fact that the article has long sides which follow the contour of the briefs in the crotch area and which are provided with fastening tabs.

10 In a preferred embodiment of the invention, the fastening tabs have a rounded contour in order to avoid the chafing and discomfort to the wearer which can be caused by fastening tabs which angled edges. It is also possible to further enhance the comfort of the article by making the fastening
15 tabs from a soft, comfortable material such as a nonwoven, a foamed plastic, or the like. To hold the absorbent article in place in the thong, it is important for the fastening tabs to be secured either to each other or to the thong. This is best done by providing the fastening tabs with some form of fastening arrangement, for example adhesive, hook-and-loop, snap fasteners, friction-
type fasteners, or the like.

20

To provide maximum protection against leakage, it is preferable that the first end portion of the article can also be secured correctly in the briefs. To give the user as wide a choice as possible as regards positioning of the article in the briefs, a fastening means comprising fastening adhesive or a mechanical
25 fastening arrangement are preferred. This gives the user an article which is easy to secure in the briefs and which can also be moved by a simple manoeuvre, if one feels the first positioning was not correct. To further simplify matters for the user, this fastening arrangement can also have a special shape so that the user can, for example, avoid having fastening
30 adhesive across the entire reverse side of the product.

Many tests have shown that, in order to reduce leakage when using an absorbent article, it is useful for the article to come into contact with the liquid as near as possible to the body. A preferred way of doing this is to provide the article with a raised portion. This also increases the absorption capacity.

- 5 The raised portion additionally acts as a positioning member.

It has surprisingly been found that the crotch width of the majority of thongs is more or less identical. Measurements have also shown that a width of absorbent article not exceeding 40 mm is in most cases sufficiently narrow to
10 be concealed by the thong.

The width is preferably 15 to 40 mm.

It has been found that it is not necessary for the whole article to be of a
15 defined, very narrow width, since the front part of most thongs on the market is sufficiently wide to permit use of an article of normal width with more or less any contour on the long sides. This means that that part of the article which is placed towards the front on the user can be structured more freely depending on the requirements in respect of absorption capacity.

20

Consequently only the end portion intended to be placed rearwards on the user and fit in the narrow part of the thong has to be structured with a maximum width and a special contour of the long sides. This portion of the article will in the following be described as the rear, or the second end
25 portion. The part of the article which can be structured more freely is referred to hereinafter as the front or the first end portion. The two end portions do not necessarily divide the article into two equal parts in the longitudinal direction. The first end portion is preferably 60 to 170 mm long and the second end portion is preferably 30 to 90 mm long. The entire length of the article is
30 consequently 90 to 260 mm.

- In order to reduce the risk of side leakage, it is advantageous if no direct connection exists between the cover or the absorption body of the article and the fastening tabs. By arranging fastening tabs in the form of separate, discrete pieces of material on the article, the join between the tabs and the rest of the article will form a kind of leakage barrier, whereby all fluid transport paths to the fastening tabs will be cut off. Moreover, when the fastening tabs consist of separate pieces of material, the composition and other properties can be chosen freely, independently of the materials forming the cover of the article. Furthermore, it is possible to produce the articles with negligible material waste when the articles are cut out. Due to the fact that the fastening tabs are formed from separate pieces of material which are arranged and attached to the long sides of the article in a manner with the fastening tabs extending towards each other in over the underside of the article, i.e. on the side of the article which during use is intended to be facing away from the user, it is possible to provide an article wherein the fastening tabs, in their initial configuration, are not directed outwardly from the article. This implies that the articles are easy to package since the tabs do not require the provision of a special folding step.
- A further advantage by attaching the separate pieces of material or the tabs on the side of the article which during use is intended to be facing away from the user is that the common edge portions of the article and the side tabs can be shaped to fit the curved leg edges of the thong. This implies that the tabs will not wrinkle or deform in other ways as a result of the fastening in the thong something which usually happens with side tabs which are folded around the edges of a pair of briefs. Further, when such an article is arranged in the thong, the leg edges of the thong are guided in between the tabs and the cover material on the underside of the article, i.e. the side of the article which faces away from the user. During use, the article is curved in the longitudinal direction in order to conform to the body of the user. Thereby, tensional forces are created in the tabs, causing these to press against the cover material on the underside of the article and clasp the leg edges of

the thong between the tabs and the remaining parts of the article. In order to obtain maximum such "self locking", it is advantageous if the fastening tabs exhibit a certain rigidity, i.e. are more rigid than each of the covering layers and, preferably, that the rigidity of the fastening tabs exceeds the combined
5 rigidity of the covering materials. By "self-locking" of the article in the briefs, the use of particular fastening means such as adhesive strips or the like may be avoided. Naturally, this is a great advantage since it considerably simplifies the handling of the article both when applying it to the thong and when removing the article from the thong after use. Moreover, the production
10 of the articles is simplified and the production costs are reduced if fastening adhesive and accompanying protection sheets can be dispensed with.

Thus, due to the fact that the side tabs are attached to the edge portions of the article such that the side tabs, without being folded, are originally directed
15 in over the underside of the article, a number of advantages can be obtained.

It is not necessary that the attached edge portions of the fastening tabs completely coincide with the long sides of the article. It can, for instance, be suitable to attach the fastening tabs at a distance of up to 7 mm from the long
20 sides of the article. Further, it is possible to design the fastening tabs with an edge contour somewhat deviating from the edge contour of the long sides of the article.

In one embodiment of the invention, a fastening means is arranged at the
25 rear end portion of the article in order to prevent the rear end portion to move in relation to the thong.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE FIGURES:

30 The invention will be described in more detail below with reference to the illustrative embodiments which are shown in the drawings.

- Figure 1 shows a sanitary towel according to the invention, seen from above.
- 5 Figure 2 shows a section along the line II-II through the sanitary towel in Figure 1.
- Figure 3 shows a panty liner according to the invention, seen from above.
- 10 Figure 4 shows a section along the line IV-IV through the panty liner in Figure 3.
- Figure 5 shows an article according to an alternative embodiment of the invention.
- 15 Figure 6 shows a section along the line VI-VI through the article in Figure 5.
- Figure 7 shows an article according to an alternative embodiment of the invention, seen from underneath.
- 20 Figure 8 shows an article according to an alternative embodiment of the invention, seen from underneath.
- Figure 9 shows an article according to an alternative embodiment of the invention, seen from underneath.
- 25 Figure 10 shows an article according to an alternative embodiment of the invention, seen from underneath.
- 30 Figure 11 shows an article according to an alternative embodiment of the invention, seen from underneath.

Figure 12 shows a sanitary towel according to a further alternative embodiment of the invention, seen from underneath.

5 Figure 13 shows a section along the line XIII-XIII through the sanitary towel in Figure 12.

Figure 14 shows a panty liner according to a further alternative embodiment of the invention, seen from underneath.

10 Figure 15 shows a section along the line XV-XV through the panty liner in Figure 14.

MORE DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF FIGURES AND EMBODIMENTS:

15 Figure 1 shows a sanitary towel 1 according to one embodiment of the invention.

The sanitary towel 1 has an essentially elongate shape with a longitudinal direction and a transverse direction and it has two long sides 2,4, two short
20 sides 6,8, a first end portion 10 and a second end portion 12, and a longitudinal centre line 14, running in the longitudinal direction of the sanitary towel, and a transverse centre line 16 running in the transverse direction of the sanitary towel. Longitudinal centre line signifies a line which runs in the longitudinal direction of the sanitary towel and is arranged at equal distances
25 from the long sides 2,4 of the sanitary towel. Transverse centre line signifies a line arranged in the transverse direction of the sanitary towel and at equal distances from the short sides 6,8 of the sanitary towel. The sanitary towel 1 has an upper side 18, intended to be directed towards the wearer during use, and an underside 20, intended to be directed away from the wearer during
30 use. The sanitary towel additionally has fastening tabs 26,28 intended to secure the article in the thong.

The sanitary towel 1 comprises a liquid-permeable surface layer 22 arranged on that side of the sanitary towel 1 intended to be directed towards the wearer during use, namely the upper side 18, and a liquid-barrier backing layer 24 arranged on that side of the sanitary towel intended to be directed away from the wearer during use, namely the underside 20. Arranged between the surface layer 22 and the liquid-barrier backing layer 24 there is an absorbent body 30. The surface layer 22 and the backing layer 24 are joined in a seam around the absorbent body 30.

- 10 The surface layer 22 can be of any conventional material, for example a nonwoven, a perforated plastic film, or a laminate of a perforated plastic film and a nonwoven.

The absorbent body 30 is preferably made of cellulose pulp. This can be originally in the form of rolls, bales or sheets which, upon manufacture of the sanitary towel, are dry-defibred and converted in fluffed form to a pulp web, sometimes with admixture of so-called superabsorbents, which are polymers having the ability to absorb several times their own weight of water or body fluid. An alternative to this is to dry-form a pulp web as described in WO 94/10956. Examples of other absorption materials that can be used are various types of natural fibres such as cotton fibres, peat, or the like. It is of course also possible to use absorbent synthetic fibres, or mixtures of natural fibres and synthetic fibres. The absorbent body 30 can also contain further components such as shape-stabilizing members, liquid-dispersing members, or binders, for example thermoplastic fibres which have been heat-treated in order to hold short fibres and particles together in a coherent unit. It is also possible to use different types of absorbent foam materials in the absorbent body.

- 30 The liquid barrier layer 24 or backing layer is made of a liquid-impermeable material. Thin, liquid-tight plastic films are suitable for this purpose, although it is also possible to use material which is originally liquid-permeable, but

which has been provided with a coating of plastic, resin or other liquid-tight material. In this way, leakage of liquid from the underside of the absorbent article is prevented. The barrier layer 24 can thus be made of any desired material which satisfies the requirement for liquid impermeability and has
5 sufficient flexibility and skin compatibility for the intended purpose. Examples of materials which are suitable as barrier layers are plastic films, nonwovens and laminates of these. The plastic film can be, for example, polyethylene, polypropylene or polyester. The barrier layer can alternatively be made of a laminate of a liquid-impermeable plastic layer, directed towards the
10 absorbent body, and a nonwoven directed towards the user's underwear. Such a construction gives a leaktight barrier layer having a textile feel.

An acquisition layer 32 can be arranged between the surface layer 22 and the absorbent body 30. The purpose of the acquisition layer 32 is to draw
15 liquid into the sanitary towel and convey it down to the absorbent body 30. The acquisition layer 32 can be made of a low-density nonwoven material.

Figure 2 shows a cross section through the sanitary towel 1 in Figure 1 along the line II-II. On the underside 20 of the sanitary towel, that is to say on the
20 liquid barrier layer 24, there are fastening members 34 in the form of pressure-sensitive adhesive strips arranged parallel to the longitudinal centre line of the sanitary towel. Alternatively, the fastening member can have another shape, for example oval, rectangular, lines points or the like. Arranged over the adhesive 34 there is a releasable protective layer 38. The
25 protective layer 38 is removed by the user before placing the sanitary towel in the underwear. Other fastening members such as hook-and-loop, snap fasteners, friction material, gripping members or the like can of course also be used.

30 Figure 1 shows that the long sides 2,4 of the sanitary towel have an essentially arcuate shape. The arcuate shape is such that the long sides 2,4 of the sanitary towel curve in towards the longitudinal centre line 14 of the

sanitary towel. The long sides 2,4 of the article have two fastening tabs 26, 28 on the rear end portion. These fastening tabs 26, 28 have an essentially rounded contour and they can have the same combinations of material as the rest of the sanitary towel. It is also possible for the fastening tabs 26, 28 to consist solely of a liquid barrier layer 24 together with a surface material 22. The fastening tabs 26, 28 can also partially comprise a soft material, such as a nonwoven, a foamed plastic or the like. It is advantageous for the material of the fastening tabs to be hydrophobic, so that liquid is prevented from passing from the absorbent body 30 to the fastening tabs 26, 28.

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Figure 3 shows a panty liner 36 according to one embodiment of the invention. The panty liner 36 has a surface layer 22, a barrier layer 24, an absorbent body 30 and fastening tabs 26, 28. The absorbent body can be an air laid cellulose pulp body. The surface layer 22, the barrier layer 24, and the fastening tabs 26, 28 can be made of the same materials as has been described for the surface layer 22, the barrier layer 24, and the fastening tabs 26, 28 in the embodiment of the sanitary towel according to Figures 1-2.

Figure 4 shows a section along the line IV-IV through the panty liner in Figure 3. On the underside 20 of the panty liner, that is to say on its liquid barrier layer 24, there are fastening members in the form of a layer 34 of pressure-sensitive adhesive covering the entire surface. Alternatively, in the same way as in the sanitary towel in Figures 1 and 2, the fastening member can have another shape, for example oval, rectangular, lines, points or the like. Arranged over the adhesive layer 34 there is a releasable protective layer 38. The protective layer 38 is removed by the user before placing the sanitary towel in the underwear. Other fastening members such as hook-and-loop, snap-fasteners, friction material, gripping members or the like are of course also possible.

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Figure 5 shows an article 42 according to one embodiment of the invention. The article 42 has a surface layer 22, a barrier layer 24, an absorbent body

30, fastening tabs 26, 28 and a raised portion 40. The absorbent body 30 can be made of the same materials as has been described for the absorbent body 30 in the sanitary towel 1 according to Figures 1-2 or the absorbent body 30 in the panty liner 36 according to Figures 3-4. The surface layer 22, the barrier layer 24, and the fastening tabs 26, 28 can be made of the same materials as has been described for the surface layer 22, the barrier layer 24, and the fastening tabs 26, 28 in connection with the sanitary towel according to Figures 1-2. The raised portion 40 can be made of the same sort of absorption material as the absorbent body, although combinations of these materials are of course possible within the scope of the invention.

Figure 6 shows a section along the line VI-VI through the article in Figure 5. On the underside 20 of the article, that is to say on its liquid barrier layer 24, there are fastening members in the form of a layer 34 of pressure-sensitive adhesive covering the entire surface. Alternatively, the fastening member 34 can have another shape, for example oval, rectangular, lines, points or the like. Arranged over the adhesive layer 34 there is a releasable protective layer 38. The protective layer 38 is removed by the user before placing the sanitary towel in the underwear. Other fastening members such as hook-and-loop, snap-fasteners, friction material, gripping members or the like are of course also possible.

Figures 7-11 show articles according to alternative embodiments of the invention. What distinguishes these articles from those described in connection with figures 1-6 is that the fastening member 34 is arranged in another way. The liquid-barrier backing layer 24 is advantageously able to breathe. Such a breathable backing layer 24 can, for example, be made of an SMS (spunbond-meltblown-spunbond) material or a breathable plastic film, for example comprising polyethylene. Such a plastic film is described in EP 283 200. If the breathability of the backing layer 24 is to be used, the underside 20 of the absorbent article cannot be completely covered by a vapour-tight fastening member 34. In Figures 7 and 8, the fastening member

34 is therefore arranged in three areas 34a, 34b, 34c, with intermediate exposed areas of the backing layer 24. Figures 9 and 11 show absorbent articles where the fastening areas 34a and 34c are arranged only at the wider end portion of the article and on the fastening tabs 26, 28. It is of course possible to conceive of application patterns for the fastening member other than those shown in the figures. For example, the fastening member can be arranged in a continuous point pattern, a net pattern or similar pattern which allows gas and vapour to pass through the backing layer 24.

- 10 The fastening member preferably consists of adhesive, but it can also comprise mechanical fastening arrangements such as hook-and-loop, snap-fasteners, friction coatings, gripping members or the like.

Figure 10 shows an embodiment in which a breathable fastening film has been applied across the whole of the underside 20 of the article so that the adhesive coating functions as a combined barrier layer and fastening member.

Figures 12 and 13 show a sanitary towel 50 according to an embodiment of the invention. The sanitary towel 50, for instance of the type shown in Figures 1 and 2, has fastening tabs 56, 58 which consist of separate pieces of material. The fastening tabs 56, 58 have edge portions 52, 53, 54, 55 wherein a first edge portion 52, 54 is firmly secured along the long sides 2, 4 of the backing layer 24 on the protruding edge portions of the sanitary towel 50.

- 25 The difference between the sanitary towel 50 and the sanitary towel 1 in Figures 1 and 2 is that the fastening tabs 56, 58 are arranged such that they from the start extend in over the backing layer 24, past the longitudinally extending centre line 14 so that the fastening tabs 56, 58 at least partially overlap. However, the fastening tabs 56, 58 have a width in the transverse direction of the sanitary towel 50 which is less than the width of the sanitary towel 50. Further, it is evident from Figure 12 that the fastening tabs 56, 58 are primarily arranged at the second, rear end portion 12. In Figure 12 it can

also be seen that the fastening tabs 56, 58 do not extend over the full length of the sanitary towel 50 something which would have been less advantageous since it would have detracted from the desired discretion which is a reason for wearing thongs. Accordingly, it is suitable to arrange the

5 fastening tabs 56, 58 at a distance of 0.5 to 2 cm from the rear end side 8 whereby a soft, discrete outer end portion is obtained. In addition, it is suitable to arrange the fastening tabs 56, 58 at a distance from the front end side 6 since the adaptability to different sizes and shapes of thongs otherwise would be diminished. Naturally, it is possible to arrange fastening tabs along

10 all of the length of the article although such an embodiment is normally less preferred.

On the sanitary towel 50 fastening means 34 in the form of two rectangular areas 34a, of pressure-sensitive adhesive is arranged on the liquid barrier

15 layer 24 on the first end portion 10 and on the second end portion 12. In order to facilitate positioning of the sanitary towel 50 in the thong, it is advantageous not to arrange pressure-sensitive adhesive on the area of the liquid barrier layer 24 which coincides with the fastening tabs 56, 58. Furthermore, by not arranging pressure-sensitive adhesive in said area, the

20 sanitary towel 50 in accordance with this embodiment has the particular advantage of being able to move freely in relation to the thong and accordingly to more freely adapt to the user's body movements. In Figures 12 and 13 it can be seen that the fastening tabs 56, 58 are also provided with fastening means 34c. The fastening means 34c, are arranged on the side of

25 the fastening tabs 56, 58 which faces the backing layer 24. Thus, the inner fastening tab 58 will be attached to the thong and the outer fastening tab 56 will be attached to the side of the fastening tab 58 which faces away from the backing layer 24. In accordance with this embodiment, the fastening means 34c, consist of friction material, for instance elastic foam material which is

30 advantageous since the material in thongs often consists of fragile materials and, for this reason, could be damaged or destroyed by a fastening means consisting of an adhesive layer which would attach more firmly to the cloth.

Another advantage with a sanitary towel 50 in accordance with this embodiment is that the fastening tabs 56,58 will exhibit a certain degree of rigidity as an additional effect of the friction material something which will facilitate the application of the sanitary towel 50 in the thong. Naturally, it is possible to arrange the fastening tabs in the reverse order to what is shown in the Figures. Consequently, the fastening tab 56 which is arranged outermost in Figures 12 and 13 can instead be attached to the thong and the fastening tab 58 which in the Figures is attached to the thong can be attached outermost.

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Evidently, it is possible to produce an article of the kind described in connection with Figures 12 and 13 without fastening means since the sanitary towel 50 when worn in thongs will conform to the body of the user and will acquire a longitudinally arcuate configuration. As has been previously mentioned, such longitudinal curving creates tensional forces in the fastening tabs 56,58 on the outside of the thong, whereby the fastening tabs 56,58 press against the thong so that the thong material is clamped between the fastening tabs 56,58 and the liquid barrier layer 24. In this manner, the sanitary towel 50 is kept in place in the thong and the use of special fastening means such as, for instance, pressure-sensitive adhesive, hook-and-loop fasteners, press studs, friction coatings, clasps or the like can be avoided.

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A further embodiment of the invention is shown in Figures 14 and 15 which show a panty liner 60, for instance of the kind shown in Figures 3 and 4. The difference between the panty liner 60 and the one which is shown in Figures 3 and 4 is that it has fastening tabs 66,68 which are arranged in a manner similar to that described in relation to the sanitary towel in Figures 12 and 13. In Figure 14 it can be seen that the fastening tabs 66, 68 extend over a smaller part of the total length of the panty liner 60 than the fastening tabs 56, 58 which are shown in Figure 12. The fastening tabs 66, 68 are arranged substantially only at the second end portion 12. The fastening tabs 66, 68

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extend in over the liquid barrier layer 24 with the free second end portions 63,65 meeting at the longitudinal centre line 14 of the panty liner 60.

Moreover, the liquid barrier layer 24 of the panty liner 60 is provided with
5 fastening means 34 in the form of rectangular areas 34a, 34b, of pressure-sensitive adhesive arranged parallel to the longitudinal centre line 14 of the panty liner 60 in the first end portion 10 and in the second end portion 12. In order to facilitate application of the panty liner 60 in the thong, it is advantageous not to arrange pressure-sensitive adhesive on the portion of
10 the liquid barrier layer 24 which coincides with the fastening tabs 66, 68. Furthermore, by not arranging pressure-sensitive adhesive on said portion, the panty liner 60 in accordance with this embodiment has the particular advantage of being able to move freely in relation to the thong and thereby more freely adapt to body movements. In Figure 14 it can be seen that the
15 fastening tabs 66, 68 are also provided with fastening means 34c of pressure-sensitive adhesive. The fastening means 34c are arranged on the side of the fastening tabs 66, 68 which faces the backing layer 24.

The areas with pressure-sensitive adhesive are protected before use,
20 preferably by a detachable protection layer 69 (not shown in Figure 14). In the embodiment shown in Figures 14 and 15, the protection layer is release coated on both sides whereby it serves as a protection layer both for the fastening means 34a, 34b on the liquid barrier layer 24 and for the fastening means 34c on the fastening tabs 66, 68.

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The fastening means can, for example, have the shapes which are shown in Figures 12 and 14 but it is also possible to conceive of other shapes, as has been described in connection with Figures 2 and 4. Naturally, it is also possible to conceive other application patterns than those shown in figures
30 12 and 14.

A further embodiment of the invention, which is not shown in the Figures, is to arrange the fastening tabs so that they extend in over the liquid barrier layer 24 ending at a distance from the longitudinal centre line 14 so that the second, free edge portions 53, 55 borders on an intermediate exposed portion of the backing layer 24.

It is also possible that the fastening tabs 56,58; 66,68 consist of a laminate comprising a more rigid material. The more rigid material is preferably arranged between two covering layers which are joined at the periphery of the more rigid material. The more rigid material may consist of a sheet of rigid plastic material, cardboard, board or the like.

It is obviously possible to combine the features of different embodiments. Accordingly, the shape of the fastening tabs in Figures 1-11 can, for instance, be applied to articles of the kind shown in Figures 12-15. Furthermore, it is optional to provide the articles with a protrusion such as the one described in connection with Figures 5 and 6.

The invention must not be seen as being limited to the above embodiments. These serve only to illustrate the invention. Characteristics of different embodiments can be combined with each other within the scope of the invention. For example, the different fastening arrangements can of course be combined with each other.

CLAIMS

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1. Absorbent article, such as a sanitary towel, an incontinence protector or a panty liner, which article is intended to be worn together with thong underwear, has an essentially elongate shape with a longitudinal direction and a transverse direction, an upper side (18) and an underside (20), two parallel long sides (2, 4), two fastening tabs (26, 28; 56,58; 66,68), a first end portion (10) intended to be directed forwards on the user and a second end portion (12) intended to be directed rearwards on the user, the first end portion (10) being wider than the second end portion (12), **characterized in that** the second end portion (12) of the article being at most 40 mm wide and that the fastening tabs (26,28; 56,58; 66,68) are arranged at the long sides (2, 4) of the article at least in the second end portion (12), said fastening tabs (26, 28; 56,58; 66,68) being designed for securing the article in the thong.
2. Absorbent article according to Claim 1, wherein the fastening tabs (26, 28) have an essentially rounded contour.
3. Absorbent article according to either of the preceding claims, wherein the fastening tabs (26, 28; 56,58; 66,68) comprise an adhesive fastening member (34).
4. Absorbent article according to any of Claims 1 to 3, wherein the fastening tabs (26, 28; 56,58; 66,68) comprise a mechanical fastening member (34).

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5. Absorbent article according to any of the preceding claims, wherein the fastening tabs (26, 28; 56,58) are arranged to be secured against each other.
- 5 6. Absorbent article according to any of the preceding claims, wherein the fastening tabs (26, 28; 56,58; 66,68) comprise a soft material layer, such as a nonwoven or foamed plastic.
7. Absorbent article according to any one of the preceding claims,
10 wherein the first end portion (10) is provided with a fastening arrangement (34).
8. Absorbent article according to Claim 7, wherein the fastening arrangement (34) comprises an adhesive fastening member.
- 15 9. Absorbent article according to Claim 7 or 8, wherein the fastening arrangement (34) comprises a mechanical fastening arrangement.
10. Absorbent article according to Claims 7 to 9, wherein the fastening
20 arrangement (34) has a special shape.
11. Absorbent article according to any one of the preceding claims, wherein the article has a raised portion (40).
- 25 12. Absorbent article according to any one of the preceding claims, wherein the article has inwardly curved side edges (2, 4).
13. Absorbent article according to any one of the preceding claims, wherein the width of the second end portion (12) is 20-40 mm.
- 30 14. Absorbent article according to any one of the preceding claims, wherein the width of the second end portion (12) is 20-30 mm.

15. Absorbent article according to any one of the preceding claims, wherein the length of the article is 150 mm or less.
- 5 16. Absorbent article according to any one of the preceding claims, wherein a layer of liquid-impermeable, vapour-permeable material is arranged on the underside (20) of the article.
- 10 17. Absorbent article according to any one of the preceding claims, wherein the fastening tabs (26,28; 56,58; 66,68) are made of hydrophobic material.
- 15 18. Absorbent article according to any one of the preceding claims, wherein the fastening tabs (56,58; 66,68) are formed from separate pieces of material and wherein each fastening tab (56,58; 66,68) has an edge portion (52,54; 62,64) which generally coincides with a corresponding edge portion on the long side (2,4) and wherein the fastening tabs (56,58; 66,68) and the edge portions on the long sides (2,4) are joined within the coinciding edge portions with the fastening tabs (56,58; 66,68) being directed towards each other with their free, second edge portions (53,55; 63,65) extending in over the underside (20) of the article.
- 20 19. Absorbent article according to Claim 18, wherein the second end portion (12) is provided with a fastening arrangement (34).
- 25 20. Absorbent article according to Claim 19, wherein the fastening arrangement (34) comprises an adhesive fastening member.
- 30 21. Absorbent article according to Claim 19 or 20, wherein the fastening arrangement (34) comprises a mechanical fastening member.

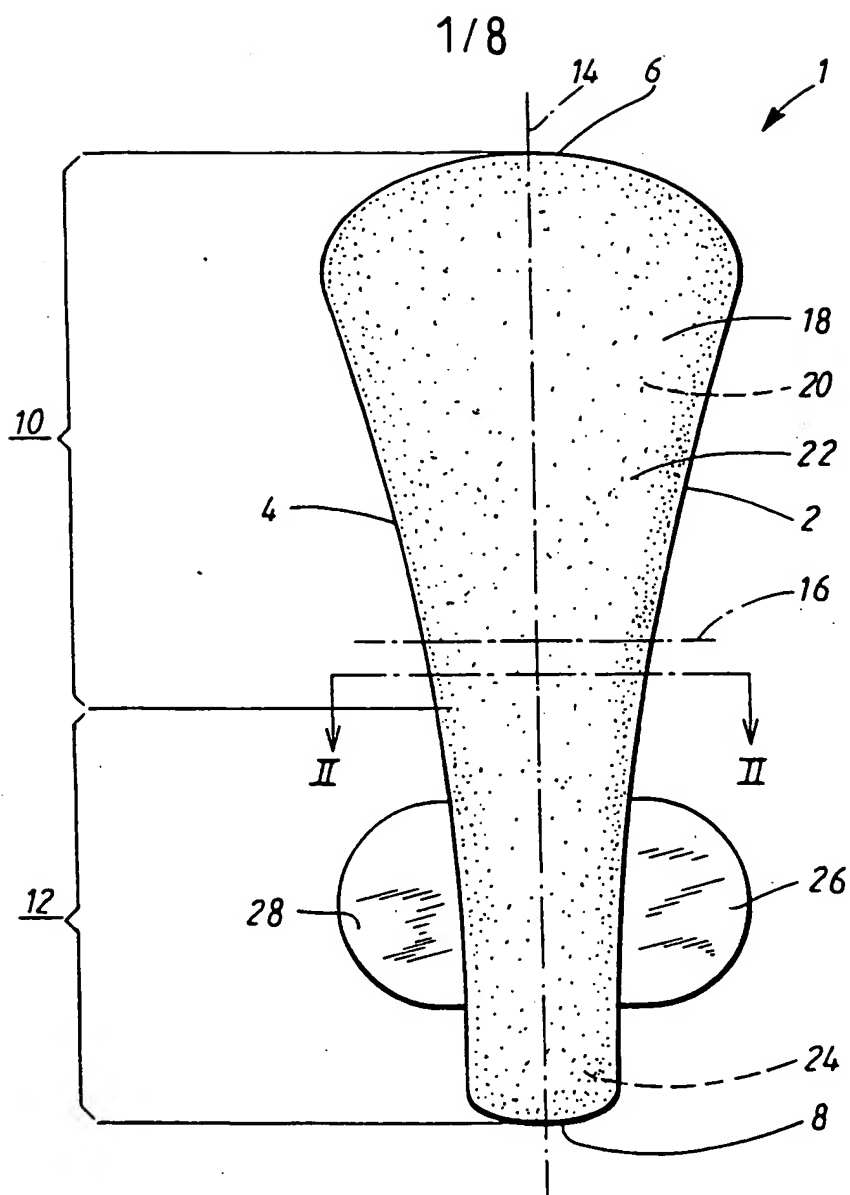


FIG. 1

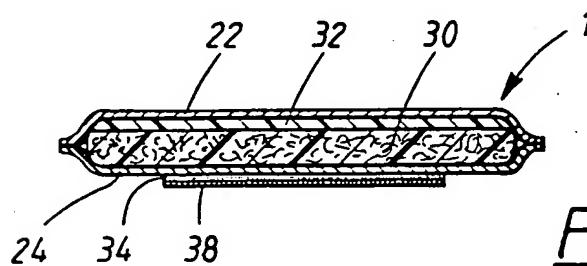


FIG. 2

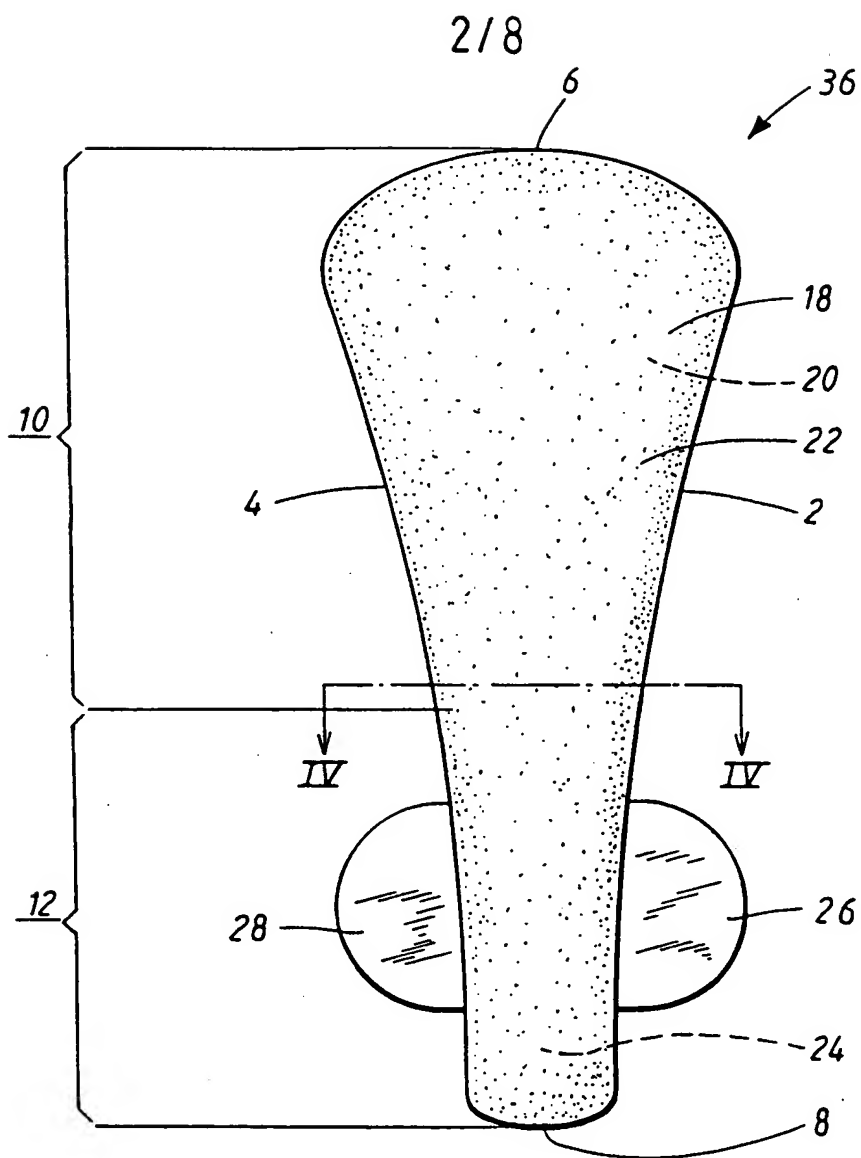


FIG. 3

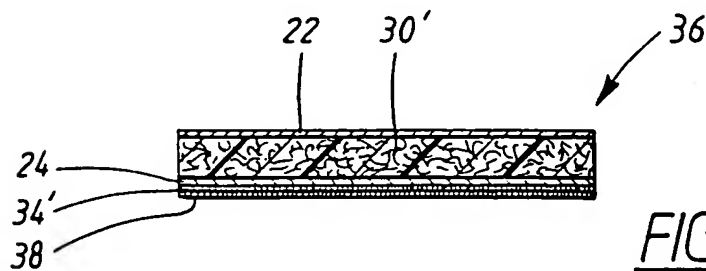


FIG. 4

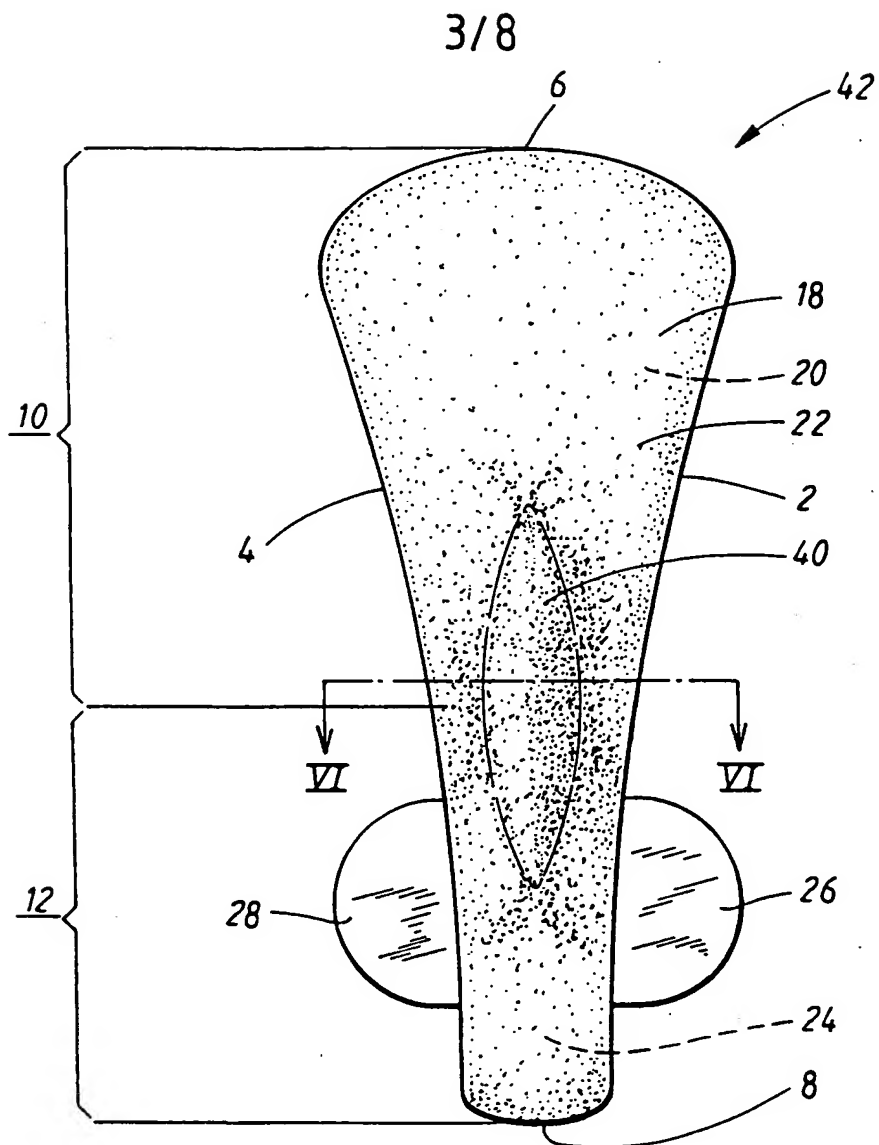


FIG. 5

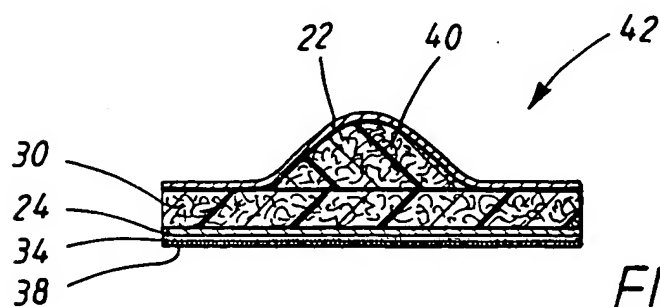


FIG. 6

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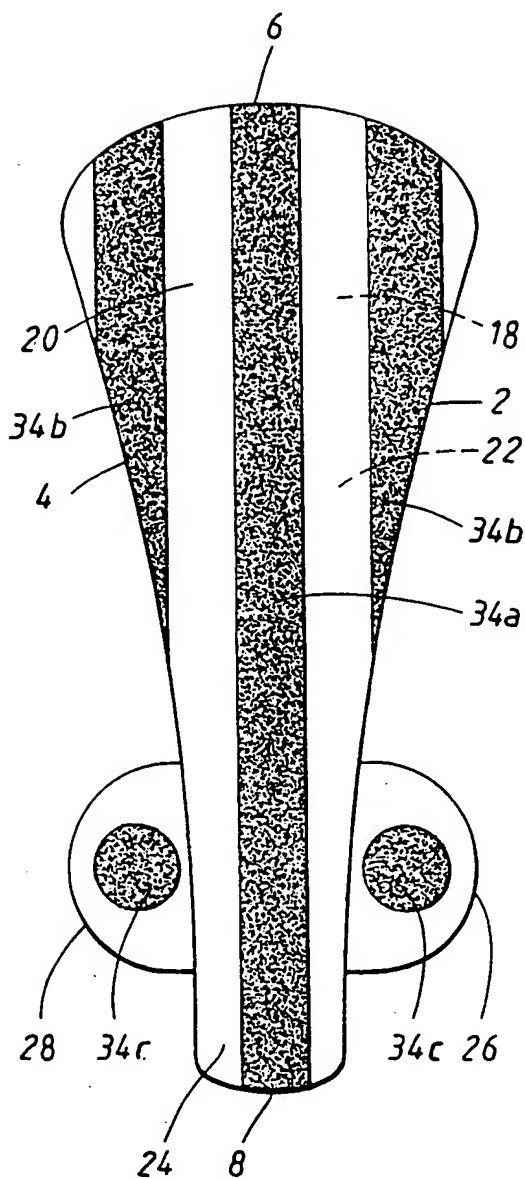


FIG. 7

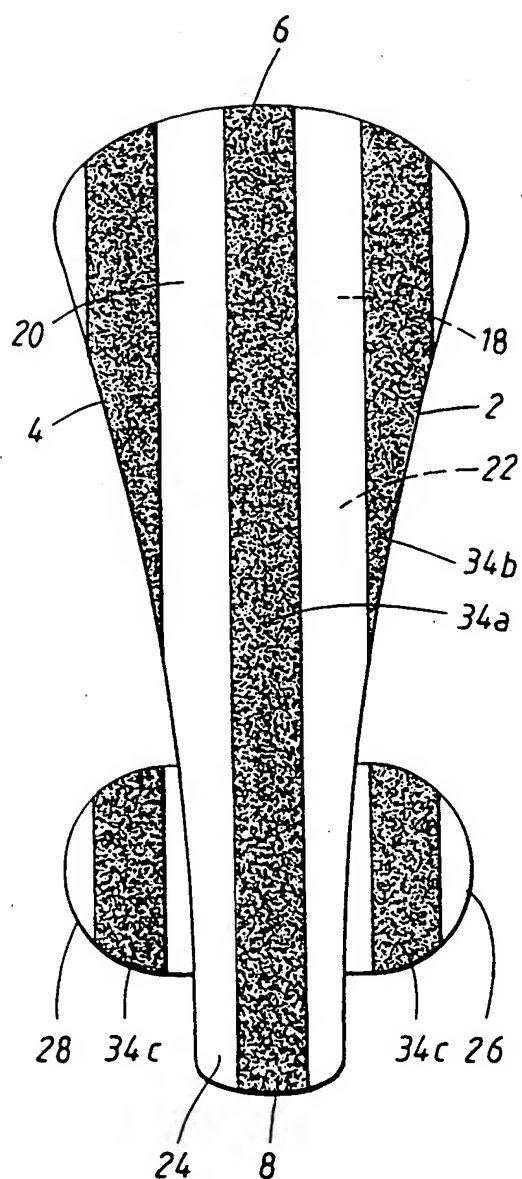


FIG. 8

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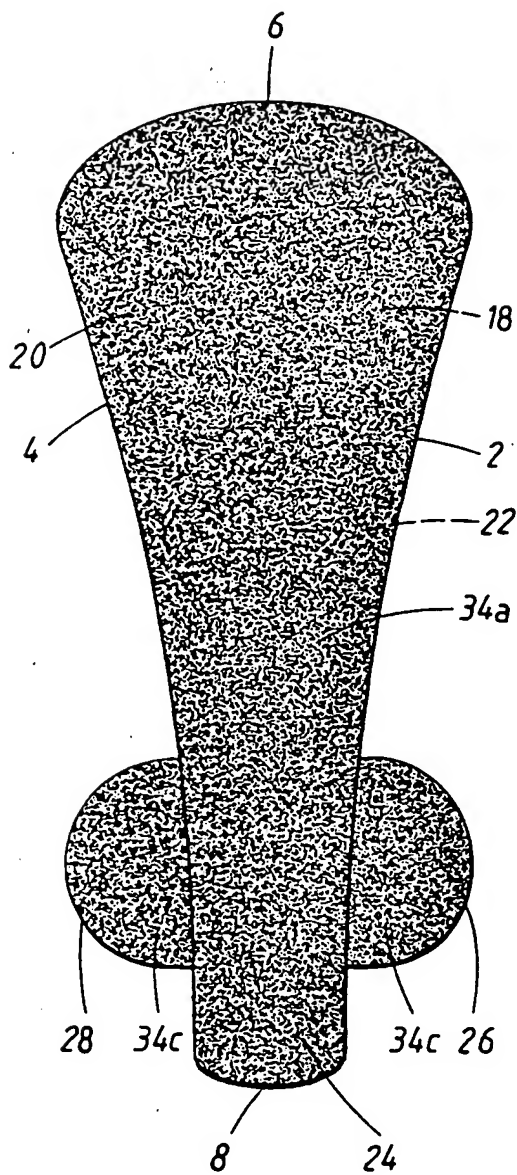


FIG. 10

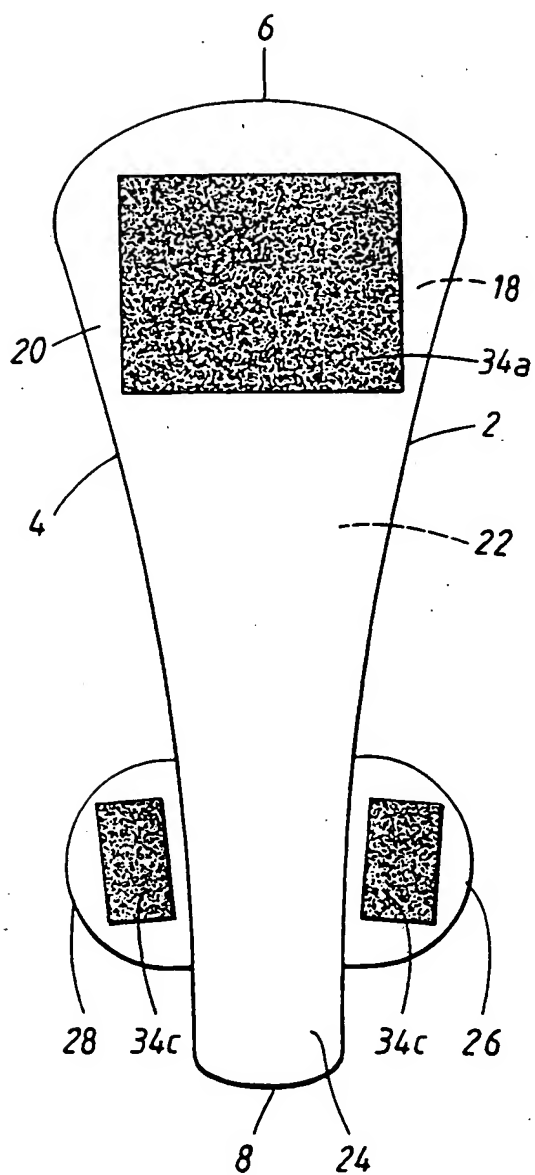


FIG. 9

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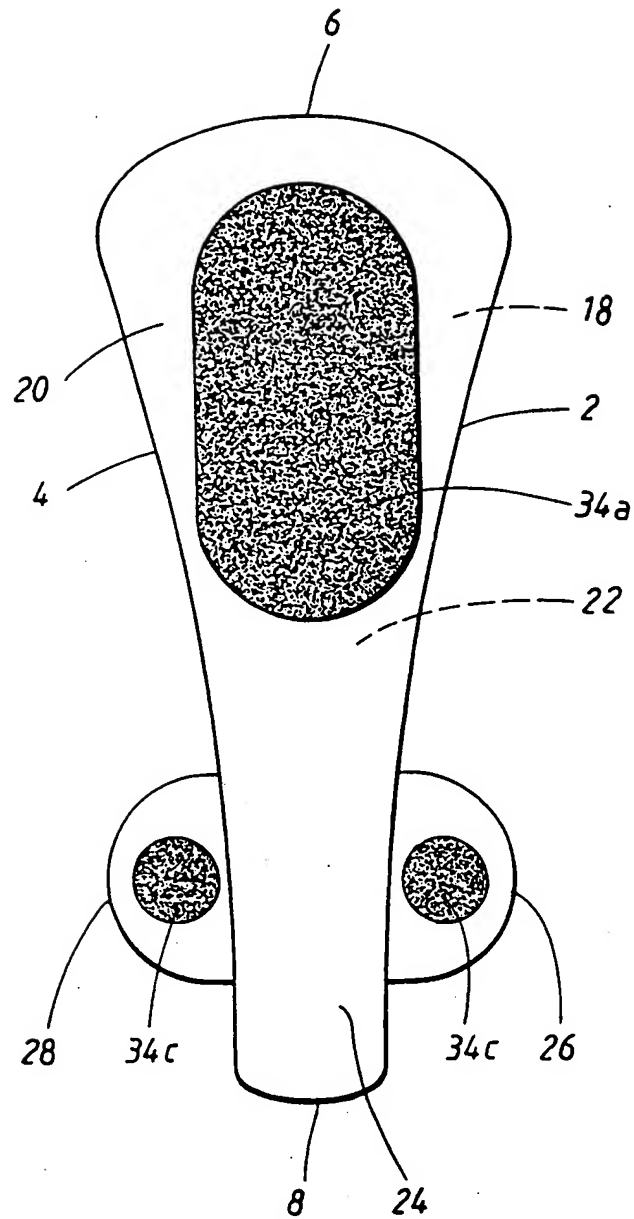
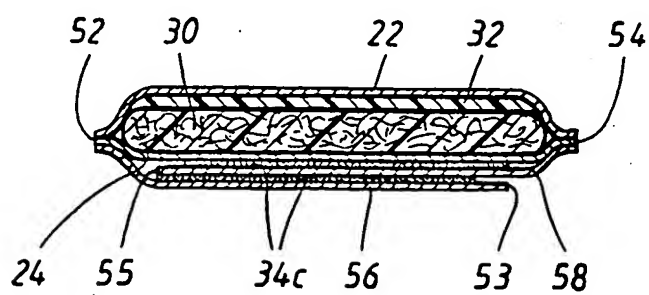
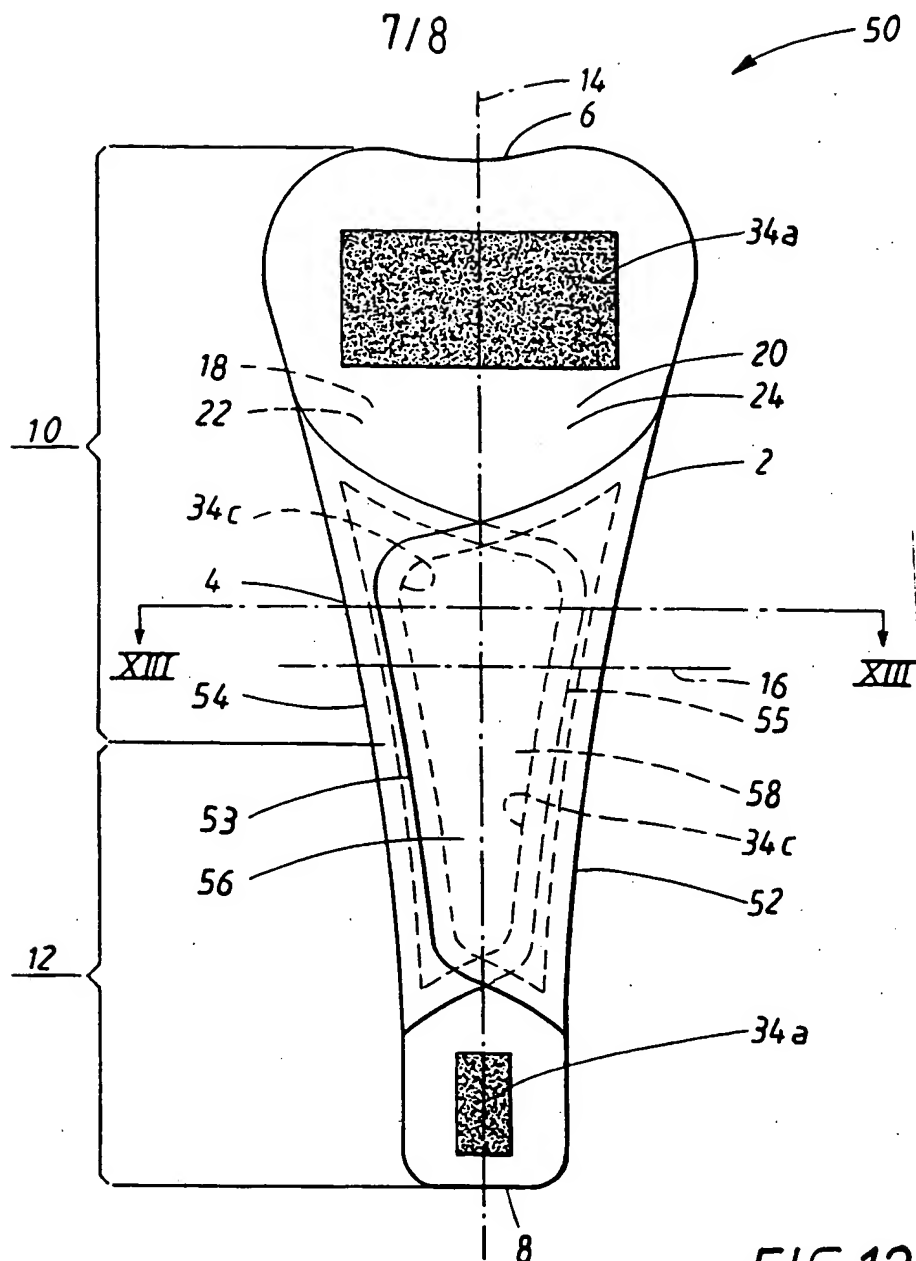


FIG. 11



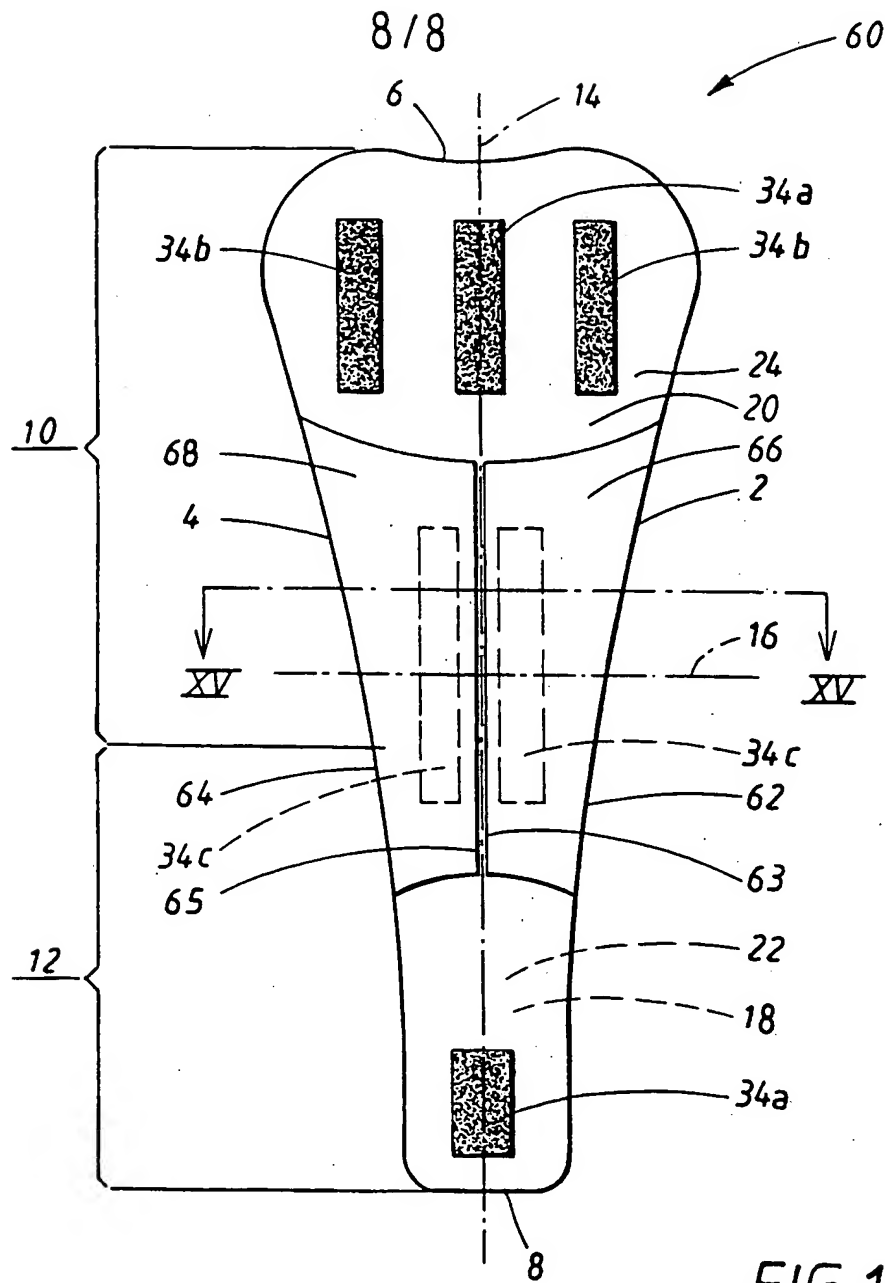


FIG. 14

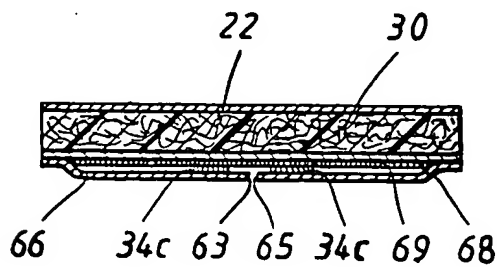


FIG. 15

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/SE 00/00948

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC7: A61F 13/15, A61F 13/58

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC7: A61F

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

SE,DK,FI,NO classes as above

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
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A	US 5713886 A (DAVID P. STURINO), 3 February 1998 (03.02.98) --	1-21
A	US D394503 S (LINA PERRINI), 19 May 1998 (19.05.98) -- -----	1-21

☐ Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.

☒ See patent family annex.

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Date of the actual completion of the international search

31 August 2000

Date of mailing of the international search report

05 -09- 2000

Name and mailing address of the ISA/
Swedish Patent Office
Box 5055, S-102 42 STOCKHOLM
Facsimile No. +46 8 666 02 86

Authorized officer

Jack Hedlund/E1s
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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

08/05/00

International application No.

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International Application No
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